The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 42 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

| Date of Sailing About. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 Feb. | | | | |
| 20th „ | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 27th „ | Moldavia..... | 10000 | .... | .. |
| 6th March | Caledonia | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 13th „ | Egypt ..... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 20th „ | Kashgar (a) .. | 9000 | .... | .. |
| 27th „ | Salsette ..... | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 3rd April | Arabia ..... | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 10th „ | Salsette ..... | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| 17th „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .. |
| 24th „ | Salsette ..... | 6000 | Malwa ..... | 11000 |
| 1st May | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... | .. |

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iyo Maru | K Okamoto | 6320 | 6th Feb. | 18th Feb. |
| Bombay Maru | K. Kurozumi | 4625 | 17th Feb. | 1st March |
| Tosan Maru | Y. Nakano' | 6964 | 24th Feb. | 7th March. |
| Jinsen Maru | T Terada | 3785 | 11th March | 23rd March |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

# PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

# INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

*FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES*
*Apply to*
**E. F. HALLIWELL.**
*General Insurance Agent.*
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
**Fort, BOMBAY**
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris .. .. | 9239 | 20th March | 22nd March |
| City of Cairo .. .. | 7700 | 10th April | 12th April |
| City of Calcutta .. .. | 7636 | .... | 5th May |
| City of Poona .. .. | 7474 | 12th May | .... |
| City of Birmingham .. | 7497 | 5th June | .... |

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Returns | 2nd class "Single" | 2nd class Returns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London viaMarseilles..... | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool. .... | .. | ‡999 | .. | 737 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

# GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels .Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

KASARA, 1,195, Thursday, 18th February §C. M.

LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 19th February *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 22nd February, †P. B. D. and C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 Tons on Thursday 18th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahemerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA,"3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 20th February via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th February, 1915.

# F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
*ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.*

# F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital ... ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittágong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captain | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "Massilia" .. | 5091 | J. Thompson | 23rd Feb. 1915 |
| S.S. "Olympia" .. | 5124 | J.L. Henderson | 8th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Scindia" .. | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 15th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Elysia" .. | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 28th March 1915 |
| S.S. "Circassia" .. | 6722 | C.F. Osborne | R.N.R. 17th April 1915 |
| S.S. "Castalia" .. | 6388 | ..... | 24th April. 1915 |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,423 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

# THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439*

# WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
*November 11th*, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that **he has done an extraordinary piece of work.** I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

# MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien | Tiehling |
| Hong Kong | (Mukden) | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | New York | |
| | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Opposite Clock Tower,

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.

Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jodhpur. 3117

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED.—Owing to the war a European (French) about 40 years old, well connected and highly respectable, having lost his appointment recently in Bombay; seeks situation as French Tutor and Secretary or Correspondent to patriotic Indian nobleman or well-to-do gentleman (or firm), can accompany to France or go anywhere. Address: FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry. B.

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
6281 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED three smart intelligent young men for appointment as Overseers on the temporary non-pensionable establishment. Pay Rs. 100. Only men qualified from Engineering Colleges need apply.

2. Applicants should state their age and experience. Copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned, should be attached to their applications.

3. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1915.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Architectural District.
P. W. Building.
Bombay 13th February, 1915. 5418

WANTED a CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Meter gauge System, Ajmer. The applicant should have a thorough technical training and be familiar with the several departments for a Carriage and Wagon Workshop. He must have first class drawing office experience and a knowledge of estimating. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 per mensem. Application by letter with copies of testimonials to be made to

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON
SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, M.-G. System,
$117 Ajmer.

FOR SALE—A lot of UNUSED POSTAGE STAMPS of nearly all the countries of the world. Write to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5454

WANTED a P. O. P. printer with knowledge of Bromide outlines. Apply to The EXCELSIOR STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road. 5447

WANTED by young European Lady PUPILS in ENGLISH and Music. Children or Foreigners. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat convemently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ADVERTISER in the November 1914 issue of the "MERCANTILE GUARDIAN" of London, under its inquiry column (inquiry No. 5161/62) is requested to communicate with No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

WANTED.—A PARSI LADY, who knows English well, to act as companion-governess to four girls in an aristocratic family at Mysore. Apply with testimonials, to "B" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 5306

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to

G. J. PURUSHE,
5449 Head Master.

WANTED a GRADUATE with honours for the post of a travelling auditor of Local Fund Accounts. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to,

J. R. GUNJIKAR,
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts,
P. W. D. Secretariat,
5450 Bombay.

WANTED a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Pay Rs. 50 plus 10. Those, who have obtained a certificate at the Sanitary Surveyor's class, held in Bombay, need only apply.

S. D. GARUD,
President, City Municipality, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 10th February, 1915. 3116

WANTED an EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a 1st class certificate, for service up-country, preferably one with experience of gin and press machinery. Age not to exceed 35 years. Application must be accompanied with copies of testimonials and certificates of competency, stating salary expected. Apply to Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5455

WANTED a CLERK. Only those who have passed School-Final Examination and know type-writing need apply. The applications, to reach this office by the 25th instant, should be made in their own hand writing. The candidate selected will have prospects of permanent service. The starting pay is Rs. 20 per month.

A. X. MORAES,
Executive Engineer, West Khandesh.
5438

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

AFRICAN ANIMALS FOR SALE. Lion cubs, cheetah (hunting leopard) tame zebras, zebra-ass hybrids, pigmy antelopes, several cats, monkeys, etc. On view at Baldock's stables, Byculla. 5432

FOR SALE.—SECOND-HAND VICTORIA and aged mare with harness complete for Rs. 250, or near offer. Can be seen and tried on application to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5448

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE.—Old unserviceable rails of various lengths from 10 to 24 feet suitable for buildings. Rate -/12/- annas a foot. Apply to—

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
5274 N. W. Railway, Lahore.

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors. 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Linseed Oils" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his office at Lahore up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstation in accordance with terms noted in the Form of Tender. The quantity required is 80 tons of Boiled and 60 tons of Raw Linseed Oil.

2. Form of tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender Form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 13 hours on Tuesday the 6th April 1915 and should not be less than 5 gallons which will not be returned.

4. Earnest Money as prescribed in Form of Tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 13-2-15.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Khaki Uniforms for 3rd Regiment of Infantry Baroda Army is to be supplied to Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Of these, 17 suits are to be prepared for the Company Officers such as Subhedars and Jamadars, and 4 Staff Havildars and 740 suits for Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks, Sepoys, Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers, as noted below The total number of suits required is 761. The cloth to be used in making the Uniform should be of Spinner's Khaki Stockport shade No. 2 and the Safa should be of Spinner's Bowden Khaki dark shade.

FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, EACH.—1 Khaki Coat with 5 large and 6 small number buttons.
1 Khaki Safa.
1 Fringe yellow silk mixed with gold thread.
1 Nicker bockers with Nada.
1 Magenta Kullah.
1 Pair Khaki Duxbury's Union Putties.

FOR STAFF HAVILDARS, EACH.—1 SAME AS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For HAVILDARS, NAIKS, LANCE NAIKS SEPOYS &c., EACH.—1 Khaki Coat Blouse with brass number buttons 3 large and 4 small.
1 Safa Khaki as above.
1 Fringe, yellow Cotton.
1 Nicker bockers Khaki with Nada as above.
1 Magenta Kullah as above.
1 Pair Duxbury's Union Khaki Putties as above.

2. Those wishing to Tender for this Contract should send in sealed Tenders to the General Officer Commanding Baroda Army within 15 days from the date of this Notice, giving full address therein.

3. Copies of terms of Contract and specification may be had by addressing the Quarter Master General enclosing Rs. 2 with application for the same and stamps to defray postage, or by coming to the Q. M. G's Office personally between 2 and 4 p.m. and reading them on any day except Sundays and State Public Holidays.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, Baroda.
5403 Army.
5403

### NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.

SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJAPUR.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned time and place, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels:—

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Alexandra Dock Transit Sheds No. 7, Second Floor & No. 8, First Floor, ex Prize Vessel, "E. F. Ferdinand."

1,000 cases oil, 400 barrels whale oil (these goods are lying in new shed opposite No. 8 Shed), 63 bundles straw braids, 5 cases straw braids (superior quality), 20 cases Essential oil, (powder), 16 cases lacqueredware, 9 cases (Chinese and Japanese boxes, cabinet, umbrella handles, toys, mattresses, etc.), brassware, 51 bales hides, 76 oakwood logs, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock Transit, Shed No. 3:—

132 bales cotton, 96 bags wood seed, alizarine, linseed, steam meters, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR DONGRI COOLY STREET, AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI NEXT TO COTTON GODOWNS AND BEHIND THE HINDU BAKERY AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—

LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET, PROPERTY, ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150, and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all which said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.

Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, near the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Bai Amabai Byramji Hormusji is the Lessor together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.

Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property, next to cotton godowns and behind the Hindu Bakery at Lower Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tadiwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PLACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the above-mentioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS AND FOR MUSEUMS, &c.

SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND OLD INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES OF THE EAST INDIA CO., ISSUED BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY IN 1855 AND BEFORE, GOLD WATCH WITH CALENDAR AND SHOWING PHASES OF THE MOON, DIAMOND SCALE IN CASE, REAL IVORY STICK, GUN METAL RADIUM WATCH, VERY LITTLE USED GREYHOUND BICYCLE OLD SHAH NAMAH PICTURES OF THE DURBARS OF THE MOGHAL KING SHAH JEHAN, AND OTHER THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort..

Seven Notes of the Bank of Bombay issued by the order of the East India Company in the years 1855 and before (A VERY BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION TO KEEP IN A MUSEUM).

1 Diamond set gold 18 ct. watch.
1 18-ct. gold English watch.
1 Gun metal radium watch with alarm.
1 Real ivory walking stick.
1 Gold 18-ct. watch showing time, date and phases of the moon, etc.
1 very little used Greyhound bicycle with Dunlop tyres and tubes and stand.

A copy of the old Shah Namah 200 years old 3 pictures of the Durbar of the Moghal King Shah Jehan old sporting and illustrated pictures, etc.

P.S.—The above things are on view.

These notes are a real treasure to a really good collector for his museum.

Such notes are very seldom seen for Auction Sale and we strongly recommend every intending purchaser to attend this sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

### MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Auction Sale of a valuable Landed Property at Jagonnath Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., attorneys for Messrs. Mulji Sawa & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Luxmibai widow of Vithal Mahadev Shende, Bai Parvatibai, widow of Mahadev Balambhat Shende, and Bai Jankebai widow of Ganesh Balambhat Shende, Messrs. D'LAL M. & CO.., auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 3rd March, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road near Jagonnath Sadashiv Street outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 722 Square Yards assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1308, 1309 1310, and Street Nos. 6-7 and 8 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638-547 Collector's New No. 2948 old Survey No. 538 and new Survey No. 3/7841 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Doorgabai wife of Gopal Shiva Senoy on the West by the property of Govind Jeewanji on the North partly by the oart of the late Venayak Sadanand Joshi and partly by the oart of Ratansey Dharsey and on the South partly by Jagonnath Sadashiv Street and partly by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.

D'LAL M & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

### MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 97 of 1913, Haji Ahmed Sale Mahomed v./s. Dada Ebhrahim and pursuant to the directions given to the Receiver in the said Suit by the Decree, dated 11th day of December, 1914, sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 18th day of February 1915 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms 21, Medows Street, Fort, a lot of gold and silver ornaments consisting of neck-chains, bangles, ear-rings, anklets, wrist and arm ornaments, finger and toe rings etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Commencing TO-NIGHT
OUR SPECIAL GALA WEEK
At 6-30 & 10 p. m. At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
GRAND GALA NIGHT
and a
RED LETTER IGHT
FOR BOMBAY
SPECIAL PRODUCTION
of
A BRILLIANT TOPICAL
PANTOMIME REVUE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
In five scenes
Not a picture—But a live Pantomime, with special scenery
NEW AND TUNEFUL NUMBERS
NEW ARTISTES AND OLD FAVOURITES
SEE MRS. CRUSOE'S LAUNDRY
SEE THE GOOD SHIP "HITCHY KOO"
SEE THE ENORMOUS ZEPPELIN
SEE THE VOYAGE HOME
A Triumph in Stage Management
SEE MAY SHERRARD
AS
Mrs. CRUSOE
The funniest pantomime Dame in or out of England
SEE NORAH MOORE
as
ROBINSON CRUSOE
SEE LEW MARKS
as
WILL ATKINS
It's Lew Marks "nuff said"—
A LIVE PANTOMIME IN TWO ACTS AND FIVE SCENES
NOTE: The Management are confident in announcing that they are presenting at ordinary Popular Prices a production superior to that for which the Bombay Public have hitherto paid Five Rupees.
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT THE GAIETY.
DO IT NOW
OR YOU WHIL BE CROWDED OUT
FIRST PART OF THE PROGRAMME
will consist of
OUR LATEST WAR GAZETTE
AND
Our Special Comedy, Comic Pictures, the review following after that.
SATURDAY 20th Feb. at 9-45 p. m.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
IN AID OF
The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.
GEMS FROM THE BRILLIANT
PANTOMIME REVIEW
ROBINSON CRUSOE
A special Potpourri Entertainment.
Tickets for this at the Gaiety, Messrs. Marcks, Cornaglias, Evans Fraser and D. Macropolo.
Every Sunday 1st show commences at 7
MONDAY, Feb. 22nd at 10 p. m.
Special Command Performance.

SKATING RINK.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
HOCKEY ON SKATES
TOURNAMENT
Commences on 22nd February 1915.
Silver Cups will be presented to each Member of winning team.

### THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS AND EX-STUDENT

IN PURSUANCE of a general desire that the occasion of the twenty-fifth year of the remarkably useful and brilliant career of the NEW HIGH SCHOOL should be fittingly celebrated, a meeting of the Students and Ex-Students of the School will be held on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, at the EXCELSION THEATRE at 10-30 a.m. Standard Time to consider what steps should be taken to give effect to the proposal. All students past and present are cordially invited to attend.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THAKERSY.
DHULABHAI J. DESAI.
RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHAI EBRAHIM.
R. P. MASANI.
DEVIDAS J. DESAI.
P. J. MARZBAN.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
SULTAN M. CHINOY.
5452

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D.5

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## AMUSEMENTS.


# EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

**6-30 To-night and To-morrow 10 p. m.**

Don't miss the

**FAREWELL PERFORMANCES**

OF

**MISS GRACE PALOTTA AND MR. EDWARD NABLE.**

By special request **Miss Palotta** will sing **"Oh! Listen to the Band!"**

The Famous Melody which when **Miss Palotta** first sang it in London set all England **a-toe-tapping.**

Come once-more and laugh at

**"BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY"**

**FULL FILM PROGRAMME INCLUDING THE NEW "GAZETTE".**

SATURDAY NEXT!

**"NERO AND AGRIPPINA"**

The Great Historical Film Masterpiece. 6,000 feet long.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

**Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.**

OurUnique Exclusive Picture Production secured at Great Expense

## "FOR THE EMPIRE"

**A STIRRING PATRIOTIC DRAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY.**

SHOWING

How Britain defends herself against her enemies. A film calculated to stir the blood and arouse the enthusiasm of every citizen of the Empire.

IT IS THE MOST REMARKABLE PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

We expect every Man, Woman and Child to see it.

We are also showing:—

**GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC and TOPICAL BUDGET** } Interesting News from all Quarters of the Battlefields.

**THE SPAHI'S WIFE**.....A fine Coloured Drama.

**TWEEDULDUM AS A CABMAN**.....Comic.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15

**Saturday & Sunday.** } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

## BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan | Manila |
| Calcutta | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Madras | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Colombo | Kwala Lumpur | Canton |
| Karachi | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Penang | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Puket | Batavia | (North China.) |
| Taiping (F.M.S | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

*Free! Free! Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

**HEALTH LITERATURE.**

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

## BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | £465,000 |

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

# SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

**DANN & CO.,**

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Son;

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

## BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

HIGH CLASS INDEPENDENT

## ELECTRIC TORCHES.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed". Our Electric Torches are loyal friends. Various sizes and qualities in stock.

SEND FOR LIST.

A. P. MANNING, Esquire, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, says:—"I am perfectly satisfied with the Electric Torch I bought from you some time back."

**EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING COMPANY,**

KARACHI.

Largest house in India for Independent Electric Lights.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

## ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER

Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills, Re. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 60 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Jeema Musjid, BOMBAY.

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DEL SU

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES 25/- are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss M. M. R. Ispahani, 51, Ezra St, Calcutta, India.

Mr. B. Grundler, B's P. Meal Factory, Narkanda, Simla, India.


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The disturbance in Northwest India disappeared and the weather has been dry practically everywhere. The temperature is usually low in northwest and high in north east India.

Forecast:—A few light falls in north-east India.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Day temperature has become normal at Rawalpindi but has fallen and is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Hissar; night temperature has fallen and is in defect nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above normal in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at Allahabad but has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is genrally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect at night in Central India West and both during the day and at night elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues generally in excess; night temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The depression in the Punjab has disappeared. Temperature is in defect to the west of a line joining Surat and Agra.

Dry weather is likely generally.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February 1915.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall Variation, 1st Nov. to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 70.3 | 55.5 | 64 | 0.08 | 6.29 | —3.29 |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (16th) | 71.8 | 63.8 | 41 | .. | 3.17 | 0.54 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 66.8 | 40.1 | 77 | .. | 0.82 | —0.70 |
| Rawalpindi | 64.0 | 33.2 | 89 | 0.01 | 7.85 | 2.70 |
| Lahore | 60.1 | 42.2 | 77 | .. | 3.61 | 1.47 |
| Hissar | 69.1 | 38.5 | 80 | .. | 2.47 | .. |
| Ambala | 71.7 | 41.1 | 75 | .. | 3.76 | —0.44 |
| Delhi | 72.0 | 43.5 | 68 | .. | 7.66 | 5.57 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 76.5 | 46.0 | 59 | .. | 4.08 | 2.85 |
| Mainpuri | 78.5 | 45.5 | 64 | .. | 2.09 | 0.10 |
| Jhansi | 87.4 | 52.0 | 35 | .. | 1.87 | 0.54 |
| Cawnpore | 82.8 | 53.1 | 49 | .. | 1.96 | 0.42 |
| Allahabad | 86.2 | 59.5 | 77 | .. | 2.19 | 0.37 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 72.0 | 35.2 | 36 | .. | 0.59 | —0.15 |
| Karachi | 76.5 | 50.9 | 44 | .. | 0.66 | —0.43 |
| Ajmer | 66.7 | 45.3 | 50 | .. | 2.47 | 1.51 |
| Jalpore | 72.0 | 38.6 | 42 | .. | 1.26 | 0.25 |
| Kotah | 75.0 | 48.6 | 33 | .. | 4.72 | 4.05 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 72.0 | 45.0 | 20 | .. | 0.16 | —0.18 |
| Dwarka | 66.8 | 54.2 | 46 | .. | 0.46 | —0.12 |
| Veraval | 76.8 | 54.3 | 22 | .. | 0.68 | —0.24 |
| Rajkot | 77.6 | 44.8 | 17 | .. | 0.41 | —0.01 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 84.4 | 46.4 | 64 | .. | 0.06 | —0.37 |
| Surat | 81.9 | 51.5 | 39 | .. | 0.70 | 0.39 |
| Ahmedabad | 81.3 | 50.6 | 21 | .. | 0 | 0.33 |
| Deesa | 75.9 | 43.7 | 42 | .. | 0.57 | 0.17 |
| Neemuch | 81.2 | 44.5 | 39 | .. | 3.96 | 3.34 |
| Indore | 86.4 | 47.4 | 31 | .. | 1.51 | 0.80 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 89.9 | 60.5 | 68 | .. | 1.41 | —0.58 |
| Saugor | 86.2 | 64.2 | 23 | .. | 1.34 | —0.45 |
| Hoshangabad | 89.9 | 59.2 | 29 | .. | 2.44 | —1.03 |
| Khandwa | 92.0 | 55.9 | 29 | .. | 1.75 | 0.74 |
| Akola | 96.6 | 63.0 | 25 | .. | 1.60 | 0.02 |
| Amraoti | 94.8 | 63.3 | 45 | .. | 1.60 | 0.03 |
| Nagpur | 91.6 | 58.6 | 43 | .. | 3.45 | 1.56 |
| Chanda | 94.3 | 63.2 | 55 | .. | 2.15 | 0.53 |
| Raipur | 91.0 | 63.8 | 58 | .. | 1.89 | 0.00 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 82.0 | 64.3 | 48 | .. | 0.48 | —0.07 |
| Ratnagiri | 86.1 | 68.1 | 62 | .. | 0.48 | —0.21 |
| Mormugao | 87.1 | 72.0 | 87 | .. | 1.43 | 0.24 |
| Karwar | 86.5 | 67.9 | 93 | .. | 5.69 | 3.76 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 95.6 | 53.9 | 36 | .. | 3.22 | 2.42 |
| Ahmednagar | 92.3 | 58.9 | 20 | .. | 1.96 | 0.69 |
| Poona | 92.6 | 57.3 | 57 | .. | 0.61 | —0.51 |
| Sholapur | 92.5 | 66.4 | 21 | .. | 4.87 | 3.58 |
| Bijapur | 91.4 | 63.1 | 36 | .. | 4.71 | 3.48 |
| Belgaum | 89.3 | 58.1 | 60 | .. | 4.84 | 3.92 |
| Aurangabad | 92.4 | 63.3 | 18 | .. | 2.04 | 0.91 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 93.0 | 68.9 | 55 | .. | 2.05 | 1.08 |
| Hyderabad | 87.7 | 65.0 | 65 | .. | 0.90 | —0.51 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.5 | 74.3 | 72 | .. | 3.61 | 0.25 |
| Calicut | 88.8 | 72.9 | 81 | .. | 7.03 | 0.71 |
| Cochin | 90.8 | 75.7 | 78 | .. | 13.34 | 4.30 |
| Colombo | 92.1 | 74.6 | 88 | 0.02 | 16.69 | —5.77 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 84.1 | 66.7 | 100 | .. | 4.09 | —2.44 |
| Bellary | 94.0 | 67.5 | 69 | .. | 2.91 | 0.08 |
| Cuddapah | 92.1 | 72.5 | 77 | .. | 3.63 | —1.11 |
| Madras | 87.9 | 71.1 | 86 | .. | 24.41 | 4.25 |
| Bangalore | 84.3 | 62.6 | 82 | .. | 2.14 | —1.51 |
| Coimbatore | 90.8 | 69.2 | 62 | .. | 4.01 | —1.17 |
| Trichinopoly | 93.1 | 71.7 | 75 | .. | 5.54 | —3.03 |
| Negapatam | 86.6 | 71.3 | 75 | .. | 18.70 | —10.32 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth. ft. in. | LOW WATER Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth. ft in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | | | Feb. | | |
| W. | 17 | m 1 8 | 28 10 | 17 | m 7 13 | 16 4 |
| | | 1 30a | 27 4 | | 7 5a | 17 5 |
| Th. | 18 | m 1 33 | 28 2 | 18 | m 7 41 | 16 7 |
| | | 2 2a | 26 9 | | 7 34a | 18 4 |
| F. | 19 | m 1 54 | 27 5 | 19 | m 8 9 | 16 11 |
| | | 2 34a | 26 0 | | 8 2a | 19 4 |
| S. | 20 | m 2 18 | 26 7 | 20 | m 8 38 | 17 6 |
| | | 3 10a | 25 3 | | 8 30a | 20 6 |
| Su. | 21 | m 2 40 | 25 9 | 21 | m 9 11 | 18 1 |
| | | 3 53a | 24 0 | | 9 1a | 21 6 |
| M. | 22 | m 3 5 | 24 11 | 22 | m 9 52 | 18 8 |
| | | 4 56a | 23 11 | | 9 49a | 22 6 |
| Tu. | 23 | m 3 37 | 24 1 | 23 | m 10 59 | 19 2 |
| | | 6 58a | 23 10 | | | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Feb. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| " 17 (Wednesday) | " 7h. 6m. | " 6h. 40m |
| " 18 (Thursday) | " 7h. 5m. | " 6h. 40m |
| " 19 (Friday) | " 7h. 5m. | " 6h. 40m |
| " 20 (Saturday) | " 7h. 4m. | " 6h. 41m |
| " 21 (Sunday) | " 7h. 4m. | " 6h. 41m |
| " 22 (Monday) | " 7h. 3m. | " 6h. 41m |
| " 23 (Tuesday) | " 7h. 2m. | " 6h. 42m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 9th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

## DISASTROUS FIRES AT RANGOON.

COAL SHEDS GUTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

It is now ascertained that Mondays fire was due to the explosion of a gas hand lamp which scattered burning oil all over the place.

The second fire took place at 3 a.m. yesterday at Kamakasit coal shed leased by Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., to a Chinaman, which spread to three other coal sheds destroying them all. Damage to the extent of Rs. 30,000 was done.

## SMART CAPTURE OF DACOITS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 17.

The capture by the Bengal C. I. D. officers assisted by the Faridpud Police at Madaripur is reported of six Bengali youths headed by one Purna Chunder Dass of Calcutta, an accused in the recent Calcutta Arms Act case. The police had information that a particular house in Madaripupr was to be robbed and laid in wait. The dacoits turned up to time when they were arrested. Two of the gang escaped.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 17th February 1915, was 30.158 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ... | 29.963 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ... | 75.3degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | 68.1 " |
| Dew Point ... | 61.5 " |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | 0.696 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ... | 0.6 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... | 82.0 " |
| Minimum do. do. ... | 72.5 " |
| General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ... | NNW,NW,NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight ... | 264 Miles |

The United Provinces police force have subscribed Rs. 25,717 to the Imperial Relief Fund.

119 sick and wounded soldiers from France arrived at Lucknow on Monday and were conveyed to the Indian Troops' Hospital.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. E-5

## HORRORS OF ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

WORSE THAN MESSINA.

Signor Marconi, says Reuter's correspondent at Rome, has been deeply and painfully impressed by his visit to the districts which have suffered from the earthquake, and he can find no works to describe adequately the horrors of destitution and desolation which he has witnessed.

He says that he never imagined that anything like what he had seen could have occurred, but he added:

"The King told me that he had visited the scenes of all the earthquake disasters in Italy of his time, and that this surpasses all, including even Messina, as the percentage of survivors at Avezzano was only two or three of the population, while at Messina, 30 per cent. of the population escaped.

"Avezzano has ceased to exist, whereas at Messina some buildings, especially the places along the seafront, gave the impression that they were still standing, as their facades had survived the shock and only the interiors had collapsed. At Avezzano, however, no wall remains erect. It seems as though the town had been ground to powder by a gigantic machine."

Signor Marconi describes some of the appalling scenes he witnessed. Numbers of corpses are lying everywhere, as the rescuers rightly think it best to give their whole attention to the wounded who are still surviving under the ruins. In a catastrophe of such vast proportions no organisation could possibly cope with the situation. What gives the effect of suffering worse than anything painted by the fervid imagination of Dante in the "Inferno"—What makes people despair in their powerlessness is to hear the voices of buried victims imploring assistance without their being able to save them.

Signor Marconi himself heard under the ruins of a girls' school the voices of two girls imploring help and saying that they were entirely uninjured, being protected by a painoforte under which they had sought refuge. Asphyxiated by dust and frozen by cold, without any nourishment, the two sufferers remained for two days, all efforts to reach them being in vain.

Signor Marconi himself was unable to give further assistance, being exhausted by want of food, and he accepted the invitation of the King to return to Rome with him.

TOWNS WIPED OUT.

News from the devastated area increases the magnitude of the disaster. During the night hundreds of refugees arrived at Naples and Rome, and the injured, estimated at 5,000, were removed to the local hospitals.

The casualties at Magliano di Marsi are estimated at 1,300 out of a population of 1,500. At Pescina 4,000 people are reported to have been killed, and the number of dead at Sanbennetto is given at 3,000. At Capelle the total population has been buried under the ruins, but news is lacking about the casualties at Ortucchio, and Gioja de Marsi, where there are 2,400 and 3,500 inhabitants respectively. These two places are officially reported to have been destroyed. At Alba Fucenses the population is believed to have perished, and at the village of Lese the dead number 450 out of 500 inhabitants.

Direct reports say that every town in the picturesque Liri Valley has been either totally or partially destroyed, and there are many dead and wounded. The rescue work at Sora is being feverishly pushed on, although little hope of rescuing the people alive is entertained.


# JUST ARRIVED

## OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

***Sold at pre-war prices.***

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spotted Dogs | per box of | 50 | Rs. | 3 0 |
| Criterion | ,, | 59 | ,, | 3 4 |
| Golf | ,, | 100 | ,, | 7 8 |
| La Marca | ,, | 50 | ,, | 4 0 |
| Noblesse Fino | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 0 |
| La Hidalga | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 8 |
| La Sirena | ,, | 50 | ,, | 6 12 |
| Nuevo Victoria | ,, | 50 | ,, | 7 8 |
| Grand Prix | ,, | 50 | ,, | 9 0 |

## PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panatellas | per box of | 50 | Rs. | 5 10 |
| Alhambras | ,, | 50 | ,, | 6 4 |
| Odaliscas | ,, | 25 | ,, | 4 0 |

## MANILLA CIGARS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cortado Deliciosus | per box of | 50 | Rs. | 4 8 |
| Londress | ,, | 100 | ,, | 7 12 |
| High Life in the East | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 0 |

# D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 83 each.**

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 45 each.**

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

# CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Feb. 16th

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 22 3/4 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 1 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 1 7/8 |
| " " " " 6 " | 1 1/8 |
| Bar Gold (per oz) | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3/4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 7/8 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 1,000 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | — |
| " " Imports | 26,049 |
| Mid. Americans | 5 01 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. | 6·75 |
| New York Official noon call .. March | 8.45 |
| May | 8.71 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m.. .. March / May | Closed |

### OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales . .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 26,049 |

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS :—

| Months: | Previous closing price | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June | 4.82 | 4.89 |
| June-July | .. | .. |
| July-Aug. | 4.91 | 4.98 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .. | .. |
| Sept.-Oct. | .. | .. |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.03 | 5.10 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .. | .. |
| Dec.-Jan | .. | .. |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.10 | 5.17 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

| Months. | Previous closing price | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| May-June. | 4.82 | 4.86 |
| June-July. | .. | .. |
| July-Aug. | 4.91 | 4.95 |
| Aug.-Sept. | .. | .. |
| Sept.-Oct. | .. | .. |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.03 | 5.07 |
| Nov.-Dec. | .. | .. |
| Dec.-Jan. | .. | .. |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.10 | 5.14 |

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 18,000 |

Future delivery prices :—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| M. J. | 4.85 |
| J. J. | ..... |
| J. A. | 4.94 |
| A. S. | ..... |
| S. O. | ..... |
| O. N. | 5.06 |
| N. D. | ..... |
| D. J. | ..... |
| J. F. | 5.13 |

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

| | M.J. | J.A. | O.N. | J.F.16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Feb. Close .. | 4.82½ | 4.91 | 5.04 | 5.10 |
| 16th Feb. Open .. | 4.88½ | 4.97 | 5.10 | 5.17 |
| 16th Feb. Close .. | 4.86½ | 4.95 | 5.08 | 5.14½ |
| | pl. 4 | pl. 4 | pl. 4 | pl. 4½ |

EGYPTIAN

| | May. | July. | Nov. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Feb. Close .. | 6.86 | 7.05 | 7.35 | 7.47 |
| 16th Feb. Open .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16th Feb. Close .. | 6.89 | 7.07 | 7.37 | 7.49 |
| | pl. 3 | pl. 1 | pl. 2 | pl. 2 |

NEW YORK.

| | Mch. | May. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Feb. Close .. .. | 8.46 | 8.58 | 9.11 |
| 15th Feb. Close .. .. | 8.42 | 8.70 | 9.15 |
| 16th Feb. 11 a. m. .. .. | 8.42 | 8.69 | 9.14 |
| 16th Feb. 12 a. m. .. .. | 8.45 | 8.71 | ? |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | Mch. | May. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Feb. Close .. .. .. | 8.16 | 8.41 |
| 15th Feb. Close .. .. .. | 8.16 | 8.43 |
| 16th Feb. 11 a. m. .. .. .. | Closed | |
| 16th Feb 12 a.m. .. .. .. | | |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Tone of Cloths:—Hardening business is difficult.

Tone of Yarns:—Dearer & irregular.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 87,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 62,000 |
| Futures at New York March .. .. | 8.50 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 8.42 |
| Futures at New York May .. .. | 8.76 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 8.70 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 8.55 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.55 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans Holiday. | |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8⅛ |
| Futures at New Orleans March Holiday. | |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.16 |
| utures at New Orleans May Holiday. | |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.43 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 7¼ |
| D'mand Bills .. .. .. .. | 4.79.25 |
| Flver Commercial Bars .. .. | 48⅞ |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June. | 60 3/3 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June | 60 |
| Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal | |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. | 63 |
| Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal. | |

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. | 55/6 |
| Calcutta linseed Jan.-Feb. | 55 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. | 49½ |

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed ( sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.; Hull seller: | £ 7-12-6 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £ 63 3/4 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 79 |
| Yellow Metal | 7 7/8 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool | 14-0-0 |
| English best Selected Copper | 70½ |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal | 30 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June | 15/3 |
| July-September | 14/9 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. | 15/4½ |
| July-September. | 14/10½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. | 17/6 |
| July-September | 16/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. | 17/7½ |
| July-September. | 16/7½ |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber paid | 2/5 |

### ARRIVALS.

16th Feb. 1915

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 3,222 |
| Central India | 730 |
| Barsi & Nagpur | 1,741 |
| Berar | 9,399 |
| Central Provinces | 5,786 |
| Dhollera | 696 |
| Broach | .. |
| Compta & Dharwar | 257 |
| Westerns | 222 |
| Bengal & N. W. Provinces | 349 |
| Rajputana | 53 |
| Sind | 1 |
| Total.... | 25,650 |
| Total for 5 days | 73,070 |
| " to date since 1st Sept. 1914.. | 8,17,070 |
| " same time last season | 1,655,271 |

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

| | Day's Total. | 5 Days. | Since 1st Jan 1915 | Same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bls. | Bls. | Bls. | Bls. |
| Cotton | 26,650 Cwts. | 73,070 Cwts. | 577,444 Cwts | 764,793 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 24,017 | 84,170 | 276,855 | 295,432 |
| Linseed | 3,526 | 10,172 | 44,397 | 160,613 |
| Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds | 2,198 | 5,347 | 43 551 | 11,892 |
| Gingellyseed | 5,847 | 13,703 | 121,244 | 485,227 |
| Poppyseed | 4 | 4 | 154 | 2,041 |
| Groundnut | 9,757 | 28,051 | 227,401 | 396,164 |
| Castorseed | 6,482 | 19,651 | 128,9·8 | 251,881 |
| Rice | 201,530 | 220,058 | 568 812 | 414,235 |
| Myrabolams | 2,528 | 4,324 | 122,016 | 131,401 |
| Cottonseed | 24,166 | 55,963 | 500,334 | 1193,139 |
| Mowraseed | 103 | 210 | 10,264 | 8,373 |
| Gram | 3,254 | 8 590 | 41,053 | 48,673 |
| Joowari | 10,621 | 22,748 | 145,439 | 205,354 |
| Barley | .. | 210 | 240 | 2,866 |
| Maize | 9 | 429 | 1,240 | 429 |

# BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON

Liverpool opened 6-7 points higher which was 1-2 points more than expected according to New York's close of the day before. Upon New York opening unchanged Liverpool closed steady at 4-4½ points advance.

The continued steadiness of home markets is reflected in our local market and it looks as if bears were far from the end of their troubles yet as far as American, Egyptian & Indian cotton is concerned.

Our Liverpool friends write under date of 21st January :—

"The market seems to us to be now in a healthier position than it has been for a long time past; it is a more two-sided market and the recent reaction a liquidation of long contracts has placed the market on a much sounder footing. The returning confidence in financial and commercial circles will doubtless assist in maintaining prices, and without doubt the waste of material in the war, the big drop in the takings of cotton goods by India and similar markets, will in the long run create a demand which will keep the mills, unaffected by the actual progress of hostilities, very busy."

We see no reason to change our opinion and advise buying.

Local market midnight quotations :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Mgd Broach March '15 | Rs. 200 |
| Fullygood Bengal March '15 | Rs. 137½ |
| Fullygood Bengal new Jan. '16 | Rs. 176½ |
| Fine Mgd Kham/Akola March '15 | Rs. 163½ |

Weld & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1915.

### SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day. There is not much change to report in the Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares Davids stood firm at Rs. 512½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 367½, Currimbhai at Rs. 172½, and Finlays at Rs. 242½.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,067½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,745 and Ahmedabad advanced to Rs. 747½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,580.

In Railway shares Central Provinces were placed at Rs. 117½ X. D. (Old Issue).

Sialkot Narowal shares advanced to Rs: 31½ and Madra Bhon Railway shares stood unchanged at Rs. 23½.

In Press shares Indian Cottons were placed at Rs. 117½.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,210 X. D. and Preference at Rs. 1,140 X.D.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 91 and Deferred were placed at Rs. 182 and Rs. 183.

Alcock and Ashdown Co., shares improved to Rs 188.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 104.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 207.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 92½ and Rs. 93.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½ (1940).

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Share Market was somewhat less active yesterday in respect both to jute mill and to coal shares, inquiry being less in evidence. Prices, however, were on the whole fairly well maintained and considerable attention was devoted to debentures in jute mills.

The following are amongst the shares reported :

Coal Burra Dhemo 9-12, Empire 8, Lakurka 22, New Tetturya 7, Raneegunge 22, Seeterampore 14, South Govindpore 8/10, Tweetulmuri 23/12.

General—Cachar 96.

Miscellaneous :—Alliance 5½ per cent.

Jute—Debentures 103, Bank of Bengal 107/4, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 5 p. c. and three and half per cent.

Government paper was quoted 92 to 92/4.

## BENGAL WINTER RICE CROPS.

### FINAL OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS DECREASE OF 19 P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The final official report on current Bengal winter rice crops published in to-day's Calcutta Gazette estimates the total outturn at ninety-six million cwts against one hundred and eighteen millions last year, being the decrease of almost of about 19 per cent.

## INCREASE IN BENGAL COTTON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The fourth official report on Bengal cotton corp estimated the total outturn at 34,000 bales of early cotton and 1,100 of late cotton against 23,000 of early and 1,100 of late cotton last year.

In the course of the reply to an address at Daltonganj on Wednesday, Sir Charles Baylay, Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces of Behar and Orissa, referring to the share taken by India in the war said, in no part of the Empire were the British subjects more determined to fight and die for the Crown than in India and from no part of the King-Emperor's Dominions were more fervent prayers offered for the success of his Majesty's forces and those of his Allies.

## BANK OF INDIA LTD.

### A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank premises, Sir Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding, when the following annual report was presented :—

The net profit, including Rs. 70,036-0-11 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,21,522-12-8. An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1914 which absorbed, Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1914 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000; to place to reserve fund (increasing that fund to 5½ lakhs), Rs. 50,000; to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 3,660; and to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 67,862-12-8. The unfavourable conditions of trade, referred to in our last report, were accentuated by the war which unfortunately broke out in August last. That the Bank, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, should have been able to make a profit for the year of Rs. 3,51,48[illegible]-11-9 is considered extremely satisfactory by your directors, and they trust the shareholders will concur with them in this opinion.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of this report, said :—When I had the pleasure of meeting you here last year, I referred at some length to the banking crisis through which we had so successfully passed in the closing months of 1913. Since that time our business has experienced the depressing effects of the extreme unrest and general loss of credit brought about by the unfortunate outbreak of war last August, which in our case was aggravated, though quite unnecessarily, by the sad death of our acting manager, the late Mr. J. A. Stewart in September. Confidence, however, I am glad to say, was, so far as we were concerned, completely restored on each occasion after a few days, and you will note with pleasure that our balance sheet for December 31st, 1914, shows current account deposits of 85 lakhs with a cash balance of no less than 71 lakhs, as compared with 65 lakhs of similar deposits in December 1913 with a holding of cash of some 63 lakhs.

I think we all ought to feel very proud that our bank should be in the strong position which the balance sheet now before you discloses, notwithstanding the extremely adverse circumstance of our having had to face, during the previous fifteen months, the several periods of grave financial uneasiness to which I have already referred; and that, in particular, we ought to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that, as I remarked last year, our present position testifies very strongly to the high place which your Bank holds in the estimation of the public, and to the sound business lines on which it is conducted.

Taking all the unusual circumstances of the past year into consideration we are of opinion that our net profit of Rs. 3,51,486-11-9, which allowed us to pay our usual dividend and to place Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund, must be considered very satisfactory; and we trust that at the end of this year we shall be able to show considerably better results.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. J. Padhye then asked the following questions :—

In the last year's balance-sheet, i.e., 1913, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was set aside for wiping off bad and doubtful debt, out of which you have taken Rs. 1,24,000 for wiping out such outstanding and will you kindly mention the name of the party who failed to repay our loan?

In this year's balance-sheet you have shown such item of Rs. 7,544 as doubtful and will you also mention the name of the party who was considered by you unable to repay our loan referred to above?

Will the Board try to realize the loan of Rs. 4,19,479 given on entire personal security of the debtors as this sort of transaction always turns out a failure.

Do the Chairman and the Board think it safe to invest money into shares of public companies? Have they not learnt a lesson from a recent failure of a share broker, and the fluctuation of share markets?

Will the Chairman mention the result of an appeal filed by the Bank in Privy Council reclaim of Nadiad mills, and under what heading that item is included in the balance-sheet?

Will the Chairman compare the figures of salaries paid to the staff with the figures of previous years; and state if it is increasing, are the shareholders receiving dividend in such increasing proportion? If not, ought not there to be reduction in the staff of their salary; and have the Chairman and the Board examined the account books and completely satisfied themselves, that by the sudden death of the acting manager Mr. Stuart shareholders have no reason to doubt about any misappropriation?

In reply the Chairman said that he did not think it right in the interests of the Bank to disclose the names of those persons who have failed to repay the loans. With regard to the loans on shares of public companies, they must rely on their directors and manager, who met every day in the Bank, and they met there to make profits and not losses. The Privy Council case was still pending but he hoped that a compromise would soon be effected. The amount was included in the balance-sheet under the heading of loans. The directors had noticed an increase in expenditure, but it was due to the fact that the directors wished to show their appreciation of the very good work done by their manager, Mr. Stringfellow, and they therefore allowed him full pay during his absence on leave for six months. Besides they were paying more rent and had employed a larger staff, as the Bank's work had increased. He, however, hoped that this year the expenditure would show an appreciable reduction. With regard to the examination of their books, they must rely on their auditors, but he wished to assure the meeting that not one pie has been lost by the Bank by the death of Mr. Stewart.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a dividend of six per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. H. R. Greaves then moved, and Mr. V. P. Vaidya, seconded that the retiring directors Mr. Khaitsey Khaisly and Mr. Ramnarain Harnandrai be re-elected directors.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar said he objected to the appointment of these two gentlemen on principle. It was an admitted fact that both these gentlemen did not know the English language and to have them on the Board was therefore not desirable. They would remember that in the Credit Bank, there were such directors and they had tried to shirk their responsibility on the ground that they did not understand what was going on at the meeting. He, therefore, moved that Sir Dorab J. Tata and Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia be appointed directors in their place.

Mr. R. E. Daruwalla seconded the amendment.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that those shareholders, who were present at the last general meeting, would remember that this amendment was a renewal of the criticism Mr. Gazdar had applied to the same directors when their appointment as directors was confirmed. He had then the honour and pleasure of testifying to the very valuable and excellent services both these gentlemen were rendering to the Bank, and he had thought that after his explanation he had succeeded in satisfying Mr. Gazdar that their presence was essentially necessary in the interests of the Bank. If a suggestion or an amendment were moved as to the desirability of increasing the number of directors, it would have stood on a different footing, but the proposal was to substitute two new directors and he felt confident that the meeting would negative it almost unanimously. Though it was not necessary to do so, he told them from his experience as a member of the Board that both Mr. Khaitsey and Mr. Ramnarain had proved themselves to be of the utmost value and help in the matter of explaining and giving detailed information about their constituents. Their information was so valuable that it largely helped the Bank to place its money effectively and securely. He said advisedly and deliberately that it would be a great loss to the Bank if the shareholders were carried away by some sort of imaginary idea, as it was not essential, considering the manner in which they were conducting their business to have a knowledge of the English language. Everything was clearly explained to both these gentlemen, and they took an intelligent and active interest in their deliberations. He trusted that the shareholders would mark their confidence in these gentlemen by rejecting the amendment.

Mr. Gazdar pointed out that he had said nothing against these two gentlemen personally. He objected to them on principle.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir endorsed every word uttered by Sir Ibrahim, and added that the absence of these gentlemen would be a great loss to the Bank, particularly in conducting their business in cotton and with Indian constituents generally.

The Chairman asked Mr. Gazdar if he would withdraw his amendment, but the latter replied in the negative.

In putting the amendment to the vote, the Chairman endorsed all that had been said by Sir Ibrahim and Sir Cawasji. The amendment was lost, there being four votes for and a large majority against it. The original proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. S. N. Gazdar, Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company and Mr. S. B. Billimoria were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## RALLI BROTHERS' STOCK OF WHEAT

### EGYPTIAN SUGAR FOR BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers have asked the Government of India for permission to export 1,000 tons of hard wheat to Marseilles on he ground that it is not required for cansumption in India and ch be sold only in Marseilles since England buys only soft quantities. The Government are inquiring.

A quantity of Egyptian sugar has been contracted for shipment to Bombay. This is a new development.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce object to the compulsory hallmarking of gold and silver as mooted by the Government of India but favour a voluntary system.

The International Socialist Peace Conference concluded its deliberations at Copenhagen in Mail week. Resolutions were passed pledging Socialists to work for compulsory international arbitration, general disarmament, and the abolition of diplomatic secrecy, and the substitution in its place of Parliamentary responsibility for foreign policy. The members also expressed themselves in favour of the recognition of popular rights and endeavours to prevent war and national subjugation. The Conference denounced the breach of International Law in the case of Belgium, and expressed the hope that the Socialist Parties of all belligerent nations would prevent annexations without respecting the people's rights of decision.

Germany's lack of skilled labour is so serious that she is advertising in Switzerland for all categories of metal workers. Those who accept a contract for a year have their travelling expenses paid. No Italians however, are being accepted. The Berlin Police orders are that kitchen refuse must not be mixed up with ashes or sweepings, but must be kept clean and put in separate bins in order that they may be used for feeding pigs and poultry. Strict orders have been issued forbidding any civilian to go on "ski" excursions in the Vosges, the "ski" being so very much used by military patrols.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel life new. C.6

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

February 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | King | Karachi, Feb. 15. |
| Bombay Maru | Kurozumi | Kobe, Jan. 16. |

## DEPARTURES.

February 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baron Fairlie | Macdonald | Calcutta. |
| Kasara | Gulliver | Busreh. |
| Barpeta | Minett | Busreh. |

The following vessels received their port clearances yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Kinkasan Maru | for | Kobe |
| " | Kasara | for | Busreh etc. |
| " | Barpeta | for | Busreh. |

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain C. K. King, arrived yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru :—The Japan Line steamer, Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain K. Kurozumi, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kinkasan Maru :—The steamer Kinkasan Maru, 3,324 tons, Captain H. Koizumi, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kasara :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound, passed Perim on the 17th instant and is due here on Tuesday morning the 23rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, February 17th, 1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abydos | Davis | G. H. Carsum & Co |
| Asturian | Hildileh | K. N. & Co |
| Capri | Murzio | G. Baldonino |
| Chinkoa | Reddock | M. M. & Co |
| Egyptian (Transport) | Vaum | T. M. & Co. |
| H. W. Sarasvati | Nole | B. S. N. Co |
| " | Indravati | Osman " |
| Palamcotta | Downing | M. M. & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barpeta | Minnett | M. M. & Co |
| Clan Murray | Woodall | J. F. & Co |
| Frankenfels | W. Webb | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Garryvab | McClure | M. M. & Co |
| Kinkasan Maru | Koizumi | M. B. K |
| Kasara | Gulliva | M. M. & Co |
| Sardar | Dokerji | P. G. S. N. Co |
| Shibetoro Maru | Nareta | N. Y. K. |
| Uganda | G. Diamond | M. M. & Co |

M. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Budri | Evans | T. M. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunfels | Northcote | Prize Vessel |
| Bleamoor | Blakey | |
| Beme | Younger | S. W. & Co |
| Bombay Maru | Kurozumi | N. Y. Kaisha. |
| Dumra | Hobday | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Klesia | Green | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Gallia | McIntyre | J. M. & Co |
| Hejaz | Gray | A. S. N. & Co |
| Lawoe | Smith | P. F. C. & Co |
| Lhasa | King | B.I.S.N. Co |
| Maur | Fornes | F. F. C. & Co |
| Meteor | Rammerssen | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Nurani | Thompson | B. & P. S. N. Co |
| Quilca | Warrington | B. I. S. N Co |
| Steinturm | Wilson | |
| Upada | Amos | B. I. S. Co |
| Ujina | Abbot | B. I. S. N. Co |
| Varsova | Sharpe | B. I. S. N. Co |

## EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 30 balss, hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 39 bales, wool, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 70 bales, wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 273 bales, wool, D. Kundanmall; 25 bales, wool, M. Balia; 180 bales, wool, E. Mohomed; 645 bales, wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 50 bales, wool, J. Karra; 50 bales, cotton waste, 58 bales, oily cotton, 67 bales, oily cotton fly, The Commercial Trading Co.; 212 cwts., gum arabic, 100 cwts., cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 38 bags, Rangoon rice, C. Mancherjee; 6,800 cwts., oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 300 cwts., cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON,

Persia (s) 18 bales, cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 2 bales, cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 25 cwts., mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 13 cwts., nut megs, E. Nowrojee; 2½ cwts., ivory, A. Ladrek; 150 cwts., gum olibanum, E. Mohomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 3 bales, woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 300 cwts., cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 1,200 bales, hemp, 2,000 cwts., groundnut oil cake, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Chinkoa (s) 1,500 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Egypitian Transport (s) 750 cwts., castorseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 150 bales, cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abydos (s) 750 tons, Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 400 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 910 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 340 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 350 bales, cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 5 bales, cotton twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shibetore Maru (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Shibetore Maru (s) 1,200 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 4 boxes, gold coin, 2 boxes, bargold and gold coins, 12 boxes, bargold, 3 boxes, specie, 820 bars, silver, 2 cases, cigarettes.

S. S. Upada from Calcutta and coast, Agents, M. M. & Co., 6,719 bags, rice, 2 bales, canvas, 63 bales, cotton, 2,061 bales, gunny bags and H. cloth, 40 bales, jute twine, 21 bundles, hemp twine, 20 packages, spun yarn, 3 cases, p. goods, 25 bales, coir fibres, 633 bundles, 83 jottas, coir yarn, 5 jottas, 141 bundles, 82 coils, coir rope, 26 bundles, coir matting, 20 bundles, mats, 69 packages, 165 coils, manilla rope, 215 bundles, 1 case, cowhides, 1 case, 13 bundles, buffalo hides, 41 bundles, goat skins, 1 bundle, deer horns, 742 pieces, 12 bundles, planks, 134 pieces, squaries, 15 cases, milk punch, 20 cases, 1 packet, 222 bags, coffee, 23 cases, oilman's stores, 99 cases, fish in tins, 90 cases, salmon, 83 bundles, sharkfins, 2 bundles, fishmaws, 170 drums, asphaltum, 206 packages, hooka shells, 160 bags, salt, 25 bags, oats, 128 pieces, scantlings, 50 robbins, 19 jottas, copra, 67 cases, 19 barrels, wine, 3 cases, soap, 19 cases cigars, 13 bottles, quick silver, 1,500 pieces, zinc tiles, 60 casks, 715 drums, linseed oil, 5,503 bags, sugar, 24 cases, varnish, 216 bales, paper, 1,100 cases, 200 tins, 768 chests, tea, 1,960 bags, betelnuts, 11 bundles, cardamoms, 104 bundles, chillies, 125 baskets, dry ginger, 706 bags, pepper.

S. S. Ujina from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co., 5,384 bags, rice, 1,33,904 pieces, 10,350 bundles, scantlings, 2,192 pieces, squares, 747 pieces, planks, 2,791 pieces, sleepers, 747 pieces, 480 bundles, battens, 372 pieces, posts, 7,415 pieces, planks and scantlings, 284 pieces, teak square ends, 19 bundles, canvas, 37 cases, tea, 32 pieces, ivory, 50 bags, opoments, 50 bundles, tarpaulins, 35 packages, cotton blankets, 23 bags, coffee, 5 cases, cigars, 160 casks, oil, 93 packages, ginger, 30 casks, m. grease, 512 casks, wax, 4 bundles, sharkfins, 344 packages, hooka-shells, 62 coils, c. rope, 157 jottas, 20 bundles, c. yarn, 5,450 cases, candles.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

"Robinson Crusoe" at the Gaiety Palace.

Performance of "Hoor-e-Arab" in aid of War Fund by Imperial Theatrical Co., Coronation Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Government College of Commerce, Lecture by Dr. H. Holst on the Cooperative Movement in Denmark. Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia with English Mails due 7 a.m.

Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Course, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the Races in State.

Y. M. C. A. Open Athletic Meeting.

Pot-Pourri Entertainment in aid of War Fund, Esplanade Bandstand, 10 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Bombay University, Special Convocation, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-15.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

February, 18.

64.—Proficiency Examination.—The written portion of the examination will be held at the Cathedral High School at 6 p.m. on Friday, February 19th.

Dress.—Mufti. All Candidates who were examined in Drill on the 12th instant, should attend the written examination.

66.—Week end Camps.—"A", "B" and "E" Cos. will parade at Church Gate Station at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday February 20th. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets waterbottles and havresacks. Further orders will be issued by Officers Commanding the above Coys.

1061.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "C" Company will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on and from 17th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.

61.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday morning.—"M" Company Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

62.—Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 20th:—

"A" Company.—Friday instead of Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Company.—Thursday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"C" Company.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Company Drill at Headquarters.

Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.

"D" Company.—Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph Quarters.

"E" Company.—Friday at 7-15 a.m. Signalling Class at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a. m. Thursday, Dress.—Drill Order.

"G" Company.—Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Every member must attend unless leave granted previously.

Recruits and Special Reserve.—Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Motor Reserve Parade.—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

Until further orders company parades are to be devoted to Extended Order and Fire Discipline in preparation for Field training. Day and Night Outposts should be practised on one parade prior to Week-end Camp for which companies are detailed as follows:—

67.—Honours and Rewards.—The following extract from orders issued under the authority of His Majesty The King by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, dated General Headquarters, 16th January 1915 (List No. 9) is republished for information:—

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to:—

No. 7779 Corpl. R. P. Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, attached Lahore Signal Company.

68.—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department dated Delhi 5th February 1915 is republished for information:—

Infantry. Service Battalion.

14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish) Lieut-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, C. I. E., Bombay Volunteer Rifles to be Major (temporary). Dated 30th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY., Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE P. V. LADIES' GYMHKANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"Niblungen" ..... Wagner.
Overture.—"Masaniello" ..... Auber.
Valse.—"Luna" ..... Lincke.
Selection from.—"The Ballet Egyptien" ..... Luigini.
Dance.—"Mystic Beauty" ..... Finck.
Selection.—"The Passing Show" ..... Finck.
Two Step.—"Puppchen" ..... Gilbert.

## RABIES IN BOMBAY.

Vithal Sidaya, a Hindu boy, aged 8, residing with his parents in the fifth Kamatipura Lane was playing near his house about two months ago, when he was bitten by a stray dog. No notice was taken of the bite, but the boy subsequently showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and died yesterday.

## OPEN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The inter-branch and open athletic sports meeting arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association which is to take place on the Oval on Saturday next commencing at 4 p.m., has brought together a good number of entries and some excellent sport is assured. The prizes for the open events will be on exhibition on Thursday and Friday evening in the Association Hall, Wodehouse Road.

## PARSIS COSMOPOLITAN CHARITY.

In the item in yesterday's issue headed "Parsi's Cosmopolitan Charity," there was a mistake which we are asked to rectify. The concluding paragraph said that the executors of the will of the testator (the late Mr. Shehariar Aspandiar Irani) should pay to each of his poor relatives in Persia as they thought fit a sum of Rs. 1,050. The amount should have been Rs. 150.

## CODES IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The following additional instructions regarding the use of codes in foreign telegrams is published:—

No private telegrams in code for the Dutch East Indies can be accepted.

The only codes permitted for telegrams to Indo-China are the A. B. C., 5th edition and Liebers. In telegrams originating in offices in French India, the use of the az., code is also permitted. The use of the above mentioned codes is subject to the condition that telegrams are sent by cable, that is via Madras and Penang only.

No telegrams in code for Russia can be accepted.

## BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

From the last biennial report of the Bombay Native Dispensary, including the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary we find that this institution completed its eightieth anniversary last year. The charitable dispensaries situated in Chundunwady and Khetwady are unostentatiously pursuing their very useful mission to thousands of the poor of all castes and creeds. Medical relief was given free to eighty-five thousand patients of which sixty-six thousand were treated in the Chundunway dispensary. Since 1908, the Managing Committee have opened new sections for the treatment of diseases connected with the eye, tooth, ear

## IN AID OF WAR FUND

At a social gathering of the Manglorians belonging to the Canarian Catholic Association, Bombay, held on Sunday at Islam Hall, an appeal was made to collect additional gifts, in kind as well as money, for the Women's Branch, Bombay War and Relief Fund. The appeal was generously taken up by several of the ladies and gentlemen present. The contributions may be sent to the President (Mr. S. Naronha, St. Xavier's High School) or the Secretary of the Association (Mr. A. Rais, Main Khetwady Road, Girgaum, Bombay) or direct to the General Secretary of the Women's Branch, Bombay War and Relief Fund, No. 4 Waterloo Mansions, Bombay. It is proposed to give a public musical entertainment in aid of the Fund.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

A single attack of plague and four attacks of small-pox were registered in Bombay on Tuesday, there being no deaths from either of these diseases. The plague attack was reported from Chukla, being a case imported from Uran. No cases of cholera were reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 46, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 76 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 2,280, out of which 14 were found to be plague stricken. The largest number of these rats, viz., five, were caught in Dongri, while Mandvi and Chowpati contributed two each, and Middle and Lower Colaba, Umerkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Mazagon and Kamatipura contributed one each.

## DEATH OF A DOCTOR.

The death took place on Tuesday morning at his residence in Girgaum Back Road of Dr. Vinayak Shantaram Sanzgiri, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., late Medical Officer in charge of Adams-Wylie Hospital and Honorary Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The deceased gentleman, who was the eldest son of the well-known Dr. Shantaram Vithal, was a highly respected member of the Hindu community and took an active interest in the work of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and in the activities of the Social Service League. He served as an honorary teacher in the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' School. He was also the author of a "Guide to Surgical Anatomy and Practical Surgery" and two other medical books. The late Dr. Sanzgiri was also well-known in local cricketing circles and was familiarly called the "Indian Jessop." The deceased, who was only 39 years old, leaves behind him his aged parents, five children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

## THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasim Aga charged Firoz Abdul with the theft of a gold watch, two metal watches and currency notes and cash, of the total value of Rs. 200, belonging to Captain P. W. Raddock and Mr. W. Parkinson, the master and wireless operator respectively of the s.s. Chinkoa, now lying in Prince's Dock.

The accused was going out of the maingate of the Dock yesterday when he was stopped on suspicion by Police Sepoy No. 745 and searched, when the articles in question were found on him. On a statement made by him he was taken to the complainants, who identified the property as theirs.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## SANATOGEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with much amusement the letter of John McDonald Moore in your issue of to-day in defence of the German-owned article called Sanatogen. His line of argument is quite refreshingly reminiscent of our old and much esteemed friend who was wont to maintain that, if a cat bad kittens in a fishmonger's shop they were necessarily bloaters. It is indeed very kind of John McDonald Moore, "Sole Agent in India for Sanatogen," to be so exceedingly solicitous of my feelings and I can assure him I am not so sad as he seems to think. His entertaining observations are quite sufficient to remove any feeling of sadness that may be engendered by the dull times, when the war and piatriotic feelings have both contributed so materially to the discomfiture of the German proprietor of the German-owned-made-in-England-profits-to-Germany preparation styled Sanatogan. I seem to have an idea that John McDonald Moore, "Sole Agent in India for Sanatogen," is not altogether unknown to fame. Is he not the same gentleman who was the means of placing on the market here a most excellent substitute for Sanatogen, long before the war was ever dreamt of, and the same article is still on sale here and is now an active rival of the Food Tonic for which he is sole agent in India? Any information as to the respective merits of these preparations will be deeply interesting and coming from such a reliable and well informed source as John McDonald Moore, "Sole Agent in India for Sanatogen," will be accepted with considerably more weight than would be the case were such forthcoming from the man in the street. I shall always be delighted to hear from John McDonald Moore.—Yours, etc.,

J.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

P. S.—In my merriment I quite omitted to mention that I am not interested "in some preparation of a competitive nature" beyond the fact that some years ago I purchased a bottle of Sanatogen since when I bought no more.

# MISS GRACE PALOTTA.

Now appearing at the Excelsior Theatre.

# ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEE'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, an assistant land manager in the employ of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged Passu Mulji, a grain dealer, with defaming him in a letter written to the Board in which it was alleged that the complainant had taken bribes from several grain dealers. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. Pandya, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, examined by Mr. Godinho, said he knew neither party. He knew Mr. K. H. Kayani, who saw him in the third week of December, 1913, in connection with certain bribes alleged to have been received by the complainant. Mr. Kayani called upon him and asked him whether, as an Improvement Trustee, he knew of certain bribes having been received by an inspector. Witness said he was not aware. Mr. Kayani then asked him if he would like to see certain books in connection with it, and he replied in the affirmative. Mr. Kayani offered to show him the books and witness said he had no objection, whereupon Mr. Kayani brought the books two or three days after. Witness saw four books and read something about money having been paid to Mr. Samson. In one of the books Mr. Samson's name was mentioned but not in the others. He took down some notes. In consequence of that information he saw Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and told him it was his duty to tell him what he had heard and read, so that he (Mr. Orr) might do what he thought proper. He remembered the question having been considered more than once by the Board. The usual procedure adopted by the Trust was that when letters were brought, they were sent to the department concerned, and then to the Chairman who made a report thereon, and it was then circulated along with the Chairman's report among the Trustees, being subsequently brought befare the meeting. That procedure was observed in this connection. He was present at the meeting of the Board which sat to consider the question. There was a good deal of discussion and the Trustees were not quite confident of the merits of the case. But the desire of Mr. Orr was that the Board should decide and dispose of the matter, instead of proceeding any further. At the end of the discussion, Major Hepper, who was sitting next to witness, said that the usual course adopted by the G. I. P. Railway in such matters was to leave the parties accused of having received bribes to prosecute those who made allegations, the Company paying Rs. 1,000 for costs in the event of the railway man succeeding in the case. Major Hepper added, it would be best to follow that course in the present instance. Witness had no recollection whether during the discussion Mr. Orr suggested that it was the desire of the complaining parties that the matter should be disposed of departmentally and that there should be no prosecution. A resolution was eventually passed authorising Mr. Samson to take proceedings against Passu Mulji and giving him Rs. 1,000 for costs if he succeeded in the suit.

Witness was next asked if it was suggested at the meeting of the Board that the grain dealers had entered into a widespread conspiracy against Mr. Samson. He replied that the Trustees knew nothing about it except what Mr. Orr gave as his opinion.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said Mr. Orr said at the meeting that he was atisfied hat the allegation was a wrong one. He (Mr. Orr) did not say it was a false one, and further said he had seen the Commissioner of Police, and was quite satisfied that there was nothing wrong. Witness would not say that Mr. Orr was taking a partial view. On the first day Mr. Kayani told witness that an officer of the Improvement Trust was not behaving correctly. He insinuated that bribes were taken. He did not mention Passu's name at the first interview, at the end of which he offered to show the books. At the second interview which was before the 22nd December, 1913, he brought the books and asked witness to read the entries. Witness did not remember whose books they were, but he noted down certain names on a piece of paper, which he subsequently showed to Mr. Orr. In two of the books, Mr. Samson's name was entered, in the third the name was travested and in the fourth as far as he recollected no name was mentioned.

The hearing was adjourned.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

## PANTOMIME TO-NIGHT AT THE GAIETY

The weekly gala night at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties to-night promises to be really good. The topical pantomime revue "Robinson Crusoe," written by that clever and versatile comedian, is to be produced with special scenery and effects, and from a rough outline of the business to be put into it, and a knowledge of the capabilities of the artistes engaged, we anticipate a show simply bubbling over with mirth and merriment.

May Sherrard has a part exactly to her liking as Mrs. Crusoe. A pantomime dance played by a lady is in itself a novelty, but Miss Sherrard has a national apitude for low comedy, and can be confidently expected to make the most of her opportunities. Lew Marks is to play "Will Watkins," in which part he will introduce several new and very laughable skits.

Other parts will be played by Miss Gertie Brooks and Miss Nora Moore, and several others will take part. Booking is already fairly heavy and to secure good seats an early application is advisable.

## THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night and to-morrow Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable are giving their farewell performances at the Excelsior Theatre, and Miss Palotta will sing the one-time popular melody, "Oh! Listen to the Band!" which she introduced to London some years ago, and which afterwards became a craze. "Bertie's Birthday," the clever sketch written by Mr. Nable, will again be presented, and there is to be the usual cinema programme, including the latest topical "Gazette."

On Saturday the long historical film, "Nero and Agrippina," is to be screened, in its entirety. This film is of a most ambitious character, and is in many respects a wonderful production.

A majority of the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are in favour of some form of compulsory military training in India for all British subjects from Europe and the Colonies but it is thought that all sections of the European community in India ought to confer and work out the details before a complete scheme be formulated.

# FIRE IN MUNICIPAL STABLES.

## TWENTY HUTS DESTROYED.

## YOUNG GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.

A fire occurred yesterday in the Municipal stables at Wori Road, Mahim, and resulted in the destruction of a row of about twenty cadjan huts in the vicinity.

The Byculla, Chinchpokli, and Babula Tank Road fire engines promptly responded to the call had under the directions of Mr. Greenop, the Chief of the Fire-Brigade, and Foreman Thompson, extinguished the fire within half an hour. A little girl, aged about 4 years, whose name has not been ascertained, and wo lived one of the huts was burnt to death and all the huts were destroyed. A number of bullock that were in the stables wer saved. The cause of the fire and the amount of damage have not been ascertained.

# BOMBAY CORPORATION.

## SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of putting money received by the Municipality on account of the sale of Municipal land into a separate fund.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner in the course of the letter stated:—I consider that the creation of such a fund, to be used for reducing the amount which would otherwise be necessary to raise by loan for the purchase of lands or the erection of buildings, would be legitimate and desirable. Lands sold by the Municipality may originally have been acquired in three different ways—(a) they may have been purchased from Revenue Funds; (b) they may have been purchased out of Capital Funds; (c) they may have come into the possession of the Municipality without any payment for them being traceable or by the reclamation of tanks or other pieces of ground to which little or no value originally attached. In the first case it would no doubt be strictly proper to credit to Revenue the original sum that had been paid out of the Revenue Funds for the land. There would, however, be no great object in doing so because the money had been originally spent out of the current revenue without any expectation of recoupment, and also because the sums received would in nearly every case be far greater than those originally spent and the excess over the amount so originally spent would in any case be at the absolute disposal of the Municipality. Similarly in the case of land purchased out of Capital Funds the money received would be at the disposal of the Municipality because it could not be applied towards the reduction of the Capital Debt originally incurred. Sufficient provision is made for the repayment of such Capital Debt by the provision of an adequate Sinking Fund and it would only creat confusion if monies received on account of such land were paid into the Sinking. Fund. In the case of the third class of land which cost little or nothing to the Municipality the money received for it would, of course, be at the disposal of the Corporation.

A SPECIAL FUND FOR SALE OF SETFORWARD LAND.

It seems to me therefore that it would be proper to create a special fund which would be used for the purposes indicated above. The sum of Rs. 28,821 was received on account of the sale of setforward land since 1st April 1914, and Rs. 2,69,171 received on account of other land. As regards setforward land I think that the sale proceeds of it should not be placed in the special fund. The Municipality annually make a considerable grant for Road Improvement by setback both out of Revenue and out of Loan Funds, but the contributions so made are not equal to the requirements if setbacks are to be as fully enforced as they ought to be. I think therefore that it would be preferable not to place money received on account of sales of setforward land into the special fund but to add the money so received to the grant for the acquisition of setbacks. As regards the other sum of Rs. 2,69,171, it will be seen that it is almost entirely made up of two items which aggregate Rs. 2,52,249. Two sums amounting to Rs. 2,31,090 are expected to be received within the next year. It will be seen that one of these items is for Municipal structures and not for land and therefore it does not strictly come under this head. Before, however, it is decided to institute this fund, it should be pointed out that the money so received must be credited in the first place under Section 111 of the Act to the Revenue Account of the Municipality and must then be paid into the special fund which would be created under section 121 under an order from the Corporation under Section 115. When the fund has once been created under Section 121 the money cannot be withdrawn from it for any purpose except those for which it was created, and it is not clear that even the Corporation itself will have the power of withdrawing from the special fund sums once credited to it. Although therefore I have said that the creation of such a fund would be legitimate and desirable, it is for consideration whether the present is the moment opportune for its creation. If we are not able satisfactorily to float the Municipal Loan next year we may require all our available funds until the Loan Market becomes more readily available. I would therefore recommend to the Corporation that the fund should be started only with effect from 1st April, 1915 and that it should be open to the Corporation if they desire to do so subsequently to place to the credit of the fund the amount of Rs. 2,69,171 which have been received during the past year on account of land other than setforward, and that the latter sum should not be alienated at the present moment. This is entirely apart from the question of record being kept of all our Municipal properties showing their original cost, how that cost was met, and the present value of such properties. Such a record would be of great value and the Executive Engineer is being asked to prepare it. Its accurate preparation, however, will take a long time and it need not be awaited in order to dispose of the present matter.

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

# OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**"End Justifies The Means."**

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Let us philosophise a little on this doctrine of end justifying the means. No doubt we cannot blame the law for disregarding this excellent ethical canon. For then a thief who is hauled up for stealing a seer of rice to feed his hungry children or a man who forges a cheque for helping, with the money thus obtained, a relative in distress will have to be let off and at least half the occupation of our myrmidons of law and dispensers of criminal justice would be gone,—than which nothing more disastrous could overtake a modern, civilized society. But now and then, however, some exceptions to this rule are come across, we mean, end is admitted even by the law to justify the means. When, for example, a detective personates a being he is not in order to draw out a secret from a party and thereby facilitate the sending of a criminal to jail, or, when an informer slinks into the private apartments of a person to ascertain and report as to whether he keeps any explosives concealed under his *Tdktaposh*, the false personator in the one case and the trespasser in the other is not only condoned but rewarded by the State. To take a concrete example. It was scarcely a year ago,—in Karachi we think,—that a Police officer, who in the disguise of a pleader, managed to ingratiate himself into the confidence of a criminal and drew out his secret from his confiding client and thus brought him within the iron clutches of the law, was publicly complimented by the Judge, when passing sentence, on his brilliant "coup." And so on and so on. What we mean is that criminal laws may avoid ethics but there is no harm in their being a little consistent.

**Congress Compromise.**

"Indu Prakash."—We request the people not to regard this question in a partizan spirit but to consider the situation as a whole from a national point of view. The present attempt to create personal controversies over the matter and thereby to shift the real issue will only result in making the breach wider instead of closing it and retard the progress of our work. There is a genuine desire for compromise. The situation demands union of all parties but not union at any cost. Even a relaxation of rules in regard to delegates to be elected at public meetings might very legitimately be asked for, provided there are wholesome restrictions as to the qualifications of delegates; but no uncertainty as to the methods must remain which will create suspicions and alienate the sympathy of Government from the Congress. Association with the Government is the need of the day and no boycott of Government is possible as a method of practical politics in India. We appeal to all right-minded persons on either side to dispassionately consider the situation with a view to achieving the real object of the compromise and steadily set their face against the present attempt to rake up matter for endless personal controversies obviously intended for the purpose of shrouding the real object and rendering public work once again difficult by creating unnecessary bitterness.

**Self-Government for India.**

The "Hablul Matin":—The introduction of self-government will strengthen the connection between England and India. It will enable our country to render greater services to the empire than before. Let English statesmen realise this fact and work for the realisation of the ideal. Let the popular leaders of the Indian people devote all their energies to teach the civic duties to the vast population of this country, and India will assuredly take her place among the self-governing states of the British Empire in the near future.

## THE HOLI NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the Police authorities or whomsoever it may concern, the annoyance caused to the residents of Chimbai, Bandra, by the observance of the Holi festivities by the fishermen of Chimbai. From Monday last some of the fishermen boys bring a branch of the castor-oil tree (commonly called Erand) and have it planted on the shore. Whilst carrying this branch to the shore the most filthy language is chanted. Soon after it is dark these boys start collecting *jowlies* to have a bon-fire around the branch planted, pulling *jowlies* from the huts of the village or anything else they can lay hold of. After nine or ten in the night the festivities begin by setting the collected inflammable materials on fire around the planted branch. As soon as there is a good blaze they start shouting in the filthiest language possible, even the youngsters taking part. If immediate steps are not taken to stop this, I am afraid one of these days the whole village will be on fire as there are many *jowli* huts close by to the place where this Holi takes place. Moreover the noise and the language used is not only a scandal to the moral welfare of the youngsters, but causes a sleepless night to the residents. I believe this is to be repeated for 15 days and I hope either it will be entirely stopped, or the fishermen ordered to have it further north where there are no houses.—Yours, etc.,

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*Thursday, February* 18, 1915.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

In a note yesterday we dealt with the departure of the Greek Minister at the Sublime Porte from Constantinople Though the definite breaking-off of diplomatic intercourse and the withdrawal of the Ottoman representative from Athens has not been announced, it is pretty evident that the relations between the two countries are extremely strained; and considering the general movement in the main theatre of war the *démarche* on the Bhosphorus is likely to be fraught with considerable importance. The incident in itself, which produced the *raison d'être* for the recall of the Hellenic envoy was trivial, and it almost seems as though Greece, long suffering, was seeking a *casus belli* in order to restore to something like law and liberty her unfortunate children in Asia Minor, who, since the outbreak of the war with the Ottoman Empire, have felt even more than ever the burden of Turkish domination Granted, that the reason for the action of the Greek Government had an origin not very serious, it might be thought that the Cabinet at Athens have a clear understanding with their neighbour that Greek action would not lead to hostilities with any Balkan Power save Turkey. One is not inclined to suppose that a statesman of such integrity, foresight and knowledge of Balkan affairs, as M. Venizelos would be about to plunge into the fray unless he had already launched some sort of *balon e'dssai* at Sofia and Bukarest. The notion that Greece might have an understanding with the Triple Entente, exclusive of Bulgaria, is hardly worthy of consideration, for the Allies are hardly in a position to work the latter much harm, the coastal line of Tsar Ferdinand being hardly a hundred miles long and possessing only one port, and a very insignificant one at that,—Dadeagatch. Of course, if Roumania were a party to any understanding, that would considerably alter matters, for then the Dacian troops could invade Bulgaria from the north, whilst Servia would be in the west and Greece and the Allied fleets in the south. But, nevertheless, there is much to point against any such enterprise. Primarily, it is said that all the Ottoman troops are being withdrawn from the Egyptian Expedition and are being sent, in three divisions to Bagdad, Erzeroum and Constantinople. In a campaign a Capital has the same value in morale, as a great fortress in strategy, and we may rest assured that if Enver Pasha had thought that either the Dardanelles on the sea-side or Thrace on the land side were in immediate danger, the whole army under Djemal Pasha would have been recalled to Roumelia. Constantinople is in every way the key to the situation, and by the safety or lack of it, of this great and desired city, must all diplomacy in the Balkans be judged. It cannot be construed that the withdrawal from Egypt is in itself a sign that as yet the heart of the Ottoman Empire is in such a vital danger for the Turks, who place such confidence in the German arms, must now feel, alas, even more assured, owing to the apparent successes which have been gained by the enemy in East Prussia and Bukovina, which will surely have been most assiduously exaggerated for the benefit of The Porte, by the Agence Wolff the Kaiser's representatives and the German officers at Stamboul. Still it seems inconceivable that M. Venezelos should have "protested" so violently, for the removal of a diplomatic representatives constitutes in diplomacy the most emphatic protest possible to a Government.. Not long ago it was rumoured that a meeting between Tsar Ferdinand and the King of Roumania was in sight, and that the two countries were about to be drawn together by the rapprochement obviated by the Royal visits. The meeting has not taken place and as far as we know the Cabinets of Bukarest and Athens have not had any extraordinary opportunity of exchanging views. Leaving Roumania aside, is Greece in a position to lend any assistance to the Allies by declaring war against the Sultan? It is somewhat doubtful. Between the Hellenes and the Byzantium, they still insist on claiming, there lies over a hundred miles of Bulgaria, a country in which, apart from any official rapprochements, they are hated by the proletariate owing to feuds that go back centuries, and by the army for the loss of Salonica. The Greek fleet could occupy the islands that still remain to Turkey, whilst the army might be driven back to the walls of Athens by a Turco-Bulgarian confederation. Never has the situation in the Balkans been more complicated than now, for into the arena of strife of wars of liberation and ethnological ideals there intrude the old phantasmagoria of Balkan loves and hates. The individual Roumanian would like to see Austria defeated, with Germany he has no specific quarrel, and both from motives of sentiment and selfishness probably he would prefer Constantinople to remain in the hands of the Turks whom he likes, rather than fall into the power of Russia whom he has hitherto feared. It may be that choosing the psychological moment, when Turkey is in the coils, M. Venizelos has launched the strongest protest possible against The Porte, in the hope of obtaining reparation for the thousands of Greeks on whom the mailed fist of Enver has so unmercifully fallen of late. That his action has any deeper diplomatic significance does not appear very probable at the present moment.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Failure of The Attack on The Canal.**

Nothing could illustrate more graphically the futility of the attempted crossing of the Suez Canal by the Turkish Expedition than the story told by a passenger of the mail steamer Mongolia, which we publish in another column. The very day after the attempt was made and apparently just prior to it the Canal was open to traffic and the mail steamer was able to proceed on its way to Bombay where it arrived within two days of its scheduled time. Even while the enemy were still within striking distance apparently it was possible for a non-combatant vessel to pass through the Canal and see nothing that suggested the imminence, past or future, of a battle but the defenders in their entrenchments. Some people may have thought that the report, which stated that while the Turks were about to launch their bolt against the Canal, Cairo was in a state of normal calm and pursuing its ordinary activities and even its gaieties, was exaggerated. But the passenger of the Mongolia who has given his narrative to a Madras contemporary, found on the very day that the attack was in being, the people of Port Said, so much nearer to any danger that there might have been, going about their everyday business in a state of unconcern.

**Our First Censor Wounded.**

The name of Major S. Hingley, Middlesex Regiment, in the list of wounded in France, published yesterday morning, would be read with regret by many in Bombay; a regret which we share. Major Hingley was the first censor in this city, and when he arrived here he had a tremendous accumulation of telegrams to tackle. The story of what happened during that week-end prior to the declaration of war by Great Britain may now, perhaps, be told in full without doing any harm. On Saturday August 1st a censorship was established throughout the Empire, and in each cable station local censors were appointed to decide which items of news should be given out to the public, and which held back. But somebody blundered in regard to Bombay, no ceaser was appointed here, and all day on Sunday and up to noon on Monday we were getting our Reuters without let or hindrance. And then there came a sudden break. All the afternoon and through the might of the Monday we waited for the news which came not, and on making inquiries on Tuesday morning we learnt that a censor was on his way from Simla, and that no more telegraphic matter could be released until he had passed it. That censor was Major Hingley, and he had to go through an accumulation of cables practically single-handed, which made more than a page of this journal. He performed his task in such an expeditious manner as to earn the gratitude of every newspaper man in Bombay.

**The Case of Pundit Arjunlal Sethi.**

We publish in another column an appeal by the wife of Pandit Arjulal Sethi, a Jain, who it is alleged, after ten months arbitrary confinement in Jaipur jail, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment without trial, and, so far as anyone is aware, without even any definite charge having been preferred against him. At least such are the facts which have been published and freely commented upon for some time past in the Indian press, without, as far as we are aware, having elicited any denial from the Jaipur Durbar. And these facts, if they are true, are so scandalous and shocking that they call for some immediate action on the part both of the Government of India and the Jaipur State. Pundit Arjunlal Sethi was originally arrested at Indore, we believe, at the instance of the British authorities, and it was alleged at the time that he was suspected of complicity in the Delhi and Arrah conspiracy cases. It does not appear, however, that there was anything to justify these allegations, while according to his wife's statement and the assertions of those who knew him intimately he was a man who "kept miles away from politics."

**An Intolerable Proceeding.**

But, apart from the question whether there are or were suspicions against him or not, the fact remains that he has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment without trial and without a definite charge; and this is a proceeding which ought not to be tolerated in any State under British protection. There is no analogy between an arbitrary proceeding of this character and political deportations under the famous Regulation III in British India, though, of course, we do not defend such deportations. But at least it can be said that deportation is a measure resorted to on the ground that the peace and safety of the country requires that certain persons should for a time be removed from the sphere of their political operations, on the understanding that they will be allowed to return when the danger that is supposed to exist has passed. They are not like ordinary prisoners confined in a jail. But here we have the case of a man sentenced to a long and definite term of imprisonment just as though he had been convicted of such a grave offence as could only justify this drastic punishment. It is almost incredible that this should have happened in a Native State in British India, and that so much time should have elapsed since it became a matter of common notoriety without some action being taken by the Government of India, or some explanation offered by the authorities of the State.

**Officials and District Boards.**

It is a melancholy fact that even when Indians of the most enlightened type are appointed to Government posts, the petrifying influence of the bureaucracy is such that they have to abandon the ideals which they may have once cherished. In the Madras Legislative Council an Indian member had occasion to move a Resolution which prohibited officials from standing for election to Districts Boards. The Indian Member in charge of this department, Mr. Sivaswami Iyer, argued in reply that the Act did not disqualify Government servants as such, and that there was no evidence that their presence on the Boards had in any way marred their efficiency. Anyone who is conversant with these Districts Boards, or for that matter municipalities in the mofussil, can easily testify to the state of things obtaining generally. They are in the majority of instances a branch of the Government departments. Everything which comes from the official who presides is passed by a majority of the members, who are Government nominees generally. It was proved in Madras that about 50 per cent of the members are appointed by the Government, or Government officials, and they over-run the District Boards.

**Lenient Judiciary.**

The "Pioneer" pours forth a sad lament on the degeneracy of the magistracy on account of its lenient attitude towards culprits. It says that the attitude of the judges is characterised by "mild and irresponsible apathy." The judges of the Appeal Courts are not any better. They are on the look-out for loopholes to acquit the prisoner, although the evidence is overwhelming. These sentiments are the stock-in-trade of a certain class of journal in this country; there is nothing novel in them. What they ask for are vindictive sentences. We are accustomed to such attacks on the High Courts because they stick to the law, and do not follow the summary and primitive methods of the mofussil magistrate who has to learn his trade at the expense of the accused who appear before him. The public think that the magistrates, instead of being lenient, are generally the reverse. The "Pioneer" goes on to observe that this "judicial humanitarianism" is not based on kindly wisdom, but upon a "comfortable credulity." What this sort of critics wants to see on the Bench is a more accomodating sort of comfortable credulity, which, however, is expressly provided against in the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code.

**Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.**

This well-known institution of Bombay will celebrate its anniversary next Sunday. Started with only 21 orphans, during the terrible famine days of 1900, mainly through the labours of Sheth Ratonsee Moolji, the Orphanage has steadily progressed till at the end of 1913 there were 1,909 inmate in the institution. The Report of the Orphanage for 1912 and 1913 shows that it is not only popular with the Hindu community, but also that a considerable amount of charity was bestowed upon it by philanthropic Hindus and others interested in the institution. During the two years the Orphanage received cash donations and gifts in kind and in landed property of the total value of Rs. 1,13,078. At the end of 1913 the total balance to the credit of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,31,698. A primary school, an Anglo-vernacular school and industrial classes have been started in the premises of the institution for the benefit of the orphans and all are making satisfactory progress. Some of the boys are studying in the High School standards. A printing press has been set up in the Orphanage and is being well patronised by the outside public. The Orphanage arranges for the thread and marriage ceremonies of its inmates. The Managing Committee of the institution in their Report make mention of the fact that Lady Northcote was kind enough to give a sum of Rs. 1,500 in 1913, testifying to her continued interest in the welfare of the orphans. The Committee appeal to the charitable public not to forget the claims of the Orphanage to their beneficence, as the maintenance of a steadily increasing number of children year by year adds to their burdens. The Orphanage is serving a really useful purpose in a large city like Bombay and every measure of sympathy should be extended to it by the charitable public.

**A Journalistic Feat.**

We have to express our acknowledgments to the "Sanj Vartman" for having so courteously responded, to a limited extent, to our request for a relation of the means by which it was enabled to perform the journalistic feat to which we referred in these columns on Monday. But we do not understand why our enterprising contemporary should go out of its way to refute an implication that was never made, and which it has discovered for itself. It says:—

> The implication that we must have been supplied with an advance copy of the judgment is absolutely without foundation. As a matter of fact, we received the copy *after the judgment was delivered*, and it was set up in English, with its Gujarati version, in time for the issue of the *Sanj*.

That being the case, and it could hardly be supposed seriously that it could be otherwise, we are more interested in the rapidity with which the first stages of the feat were accomplished by its reporters, than in the later processes of setting up the judgment in type, which, as the "Sanj Vartman" remarks were no great cause for wonder and surprise, in view of the early receipt of the copy of the judgment.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay from their Gujrat tour early yesterday morning, and later in the day lunched with the stewards of the Western India Turf Club at Mahaluxmi.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has arrived in Bombay and is residing in his bungalow at Worli.

A "Times of Ceylon" London cable states:—"The Board of Trade returns to Jan. 10th show imports of 49,000,000 lbs. of tea compared with 29,000,000 lbs. to the same date in 1914. Of this 27,000,000 lbs. were entered for home consumption and the exports amounted to nearly 7,500,000 lbs. as compared with 4,750,000 lbs. in 1914." The general opinion in Ceylon on these high figures for January is that they have no particular significance and are due to the rush of arrivals of tea, probably consequent upon the release of large quantities held up in Calcutta and on the Indian estates. The February figures are expected to be lower.

## LADY WILLINGDON IN GUJRAT.

### VISIT TO SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES AT AHMEDABAD

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the school for Deaf-Mutes at Ahmedabad on the 9th instant.

Her Excellency who was accompanied by Mrs. Coghill, Mr. Painter and Her Aids-de-Camp was received at the gate of the school by Mr. Pranshankar Lallubhai Desai, the Head-master and Secretary of the School and Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal, Doctor Miss Motibai, R. Kapadia, F.R.C.S., Mrs. Aymai Dadachanji and Mrs, Pranshanker Desai. After formal introduction to her Excellency of the ladies present, she was taken to the main portion of the school.

The Head Master expressed his regret at the absence of the Hon'ble Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Ranchorelal, Baronet, the President of the Committee of the School and presented her Excellency with an address of welcome.

Some pupils of the school demonstrated their work in *articulate* speech, Lip-reading and reading words written in air. Some boys and girls then worked out some exercises in numerical tables and multiplication.

Cards embroidered in silk gold and silver were presented to her Excellency. Her Excellency was then taken to the different Industrial Classes, was presented with a Velvet Cushion and a pair of slippers embroidered in silk. The pupils of the sewing class presented her Excellency with 2 doz., shirts and 1 dozen. hem-stitched hand-kerchiefs as a contribution from the Institution towards the Women's Branch of the Indian War Relief Fund,

This was followed by the presentation of 2 dozen handkerchiefs as a present to her Excellency.

Her Excellency was then taken to the Drawing Class where her Ladyship was presented with enlarged portraits of their Excellencies worked in crayon by a pupil.

Her Excellency then kindly distributed 7 prizes to the pupils for their proficiency in different subjects.

This was followed by the presentation of flowers to her Excellency, Mrs. Coghill and the other ladies present. Her Excellency was then photographed in company with Mrs. Coghill, Mr. Painter, Mr. and Mrs Pranshankar and the pupils of the school.

Her Excellency expressed her great satisfaction at the good work that was being done under the able management of the Committee headed by the Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Ranchorelal, Bart, C.I.E., and left the school amidst loud cheers.

## VISIT TO SURAT VANITA VISRAM.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the above Institution at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, her Excellency was accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp and Mr. and Mrs. Advani. The street was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens.

As soon as H. E. Lady Willingdon took her seat a report was put before her, Miss Jasvantika delivered in English a short address welcoming her Excellency to the Institution. A Sanskrit verse and a Gujarati Song specially composed for the occasion were sung by the girls of the Institution. Her Excellency took a round in the Ashram and visited the rooms in which the kindergarten materials, physiological charts, sewing and embroidery works and drawing work of the students were arranged. Her Excellency was presented with an embroidered work prepared by the Ashram girls in a sandal-wood carved frame by Behen Shivagauri Gajjar and garlanded by Behen Bajigauri Munshi. A bouquet was presented by Lady Laxmibhen Jagmohandas, during which time the girls sang "God Save the King." The ceremony ended at nearly 11.30 a.m.

## AN INDIAN SOLDIER'S IMPRESSIONS.

An account of a most interesting interview with an Indian soldier, named Fateh Khah, of the 129th Baluchis, who is at present in the Brighton Hospital, appeared in a issue of the "Weekly Dispatch." It gives aremarkable insight into the attitude of the Indian troops towards the war. In a few erse sentences Fateh Khan describes how the news of the war reached him:

"In the early days of the war the news came to us there is war in Europe and that England is fighting. The news ran through all the towns and villages, but we heard it most in the Sudder bazaar. In my country news travels quick—like the wind—only what they did not say in the bazaars was the enemy England was fighting.

"I felt, Sahib, the inclination to fight with the English. It has ever been my wish to fight side by side with the English for the Badshah, whom Allah preserve. I was thinking of war and the great things to be done when they told us we were to leave Ferozepore for the sea, and I was very glad, for I said to myself, 'This surely means fighting with the English for the Badshah.' But still they told us nothing of the war.

"Nine hundred miles we travelled from Ferozeport to Karachi, and three days we were in the train. At Karachi we rested for twenty-four hours, for the train made our bones ache. Then we went on the ship and for twenty-two days we sailed with the great fighting ships of the Angrez logue on either side. Allah be thanked! it was not forty-two days—I was sick to death and ate nothing.

"On board ship we learn much news. The Angerz fight the Germans and we are to fight the Germans too. I am very glad and when my seasickness is over I feel the blood of my fathers in my veins."

Then follows a description of the fight in which he participated:

"At five o'clock the company officer tells us we must make the charge and rout the enemy. The Germans were like locusts. They came to meet us so close together as you shall keep your fingers. Because of their numbers they were very brave, but we Baluchis were not ashamed. And then we kept moving from place to place, and in the trenches we were knee-deep in water. I am not afraid of the cold, but the water is not good, and I feel my legs to swell.

# THE WAR

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REVIEW.

## ANOTHER BRITISH AIR RAID.

## FORTY PLANES PARTICIPATE.

## SITUATION IN POLAND.

Sir John French's despatch, dated Feb. 2nd, has been published. In it the Field Marshal covers the operations since the middle of November. The despatch devotes much space to the operations of the Indian troops who, he says, have fought with the utmost steadiness and gallantry whenever called upon.

The British reply to the recent German threats to blockade Great Britain and to sink merchant ships on sight has taken a very practical form. On Tuesday afternoon a fleet of forty aeroplanes and seaplanes again bombarded the German positions in Belgium from which the submarines, are expected to start on their expeditions of piracy, and dropped bombs, "with good results," on the heavy batteries on both sides of Ostend harbour, on the gun positions at Middlekerke, on the mole at Zeebrugge, and on shipping at Blankenberghe.

General French's first bi-weekly bulletin states that though there has been less activity at La Bassee further progress has been made, and valuable points secured. At other parts of our front we have more than held our own. The Paris communiqué says that the operations on Tuesday were favourable to us on the whole front.

According to a Petrograd communiqué the Germans have reached the Plock-Raciouz front between the rivers Vistula and Skarwa. The situation in the Carpathians is unchanged. The Austrians have crossed the Sereth river in Bukovina.

### U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council this morning the Hon. Mr. Burn moved that the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill and the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Law Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Then resolutions were moved expressing regret at the death of Lieutenant Hardinge and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, asking Government to adopt measures to prevent the price of grain rising above reasonable limits and referring to the amendment of the Educational Code that no school shall admit a boy who had failed more than twice in the School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation Examinations.

Regarding food prices the Government reply was that reasonable measures had already been taken. As to the amendment of the Educational Code the Government replied that it was unfair to keep out lads with brains and fill schools with boys who were too lazy or stupid.

# SIR JOHN FRENCH'S FOURTH DESPATCH.

## TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GALLANTRY.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

### OPERATIONS REVIEWED.

### TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The "Gazette" publishes a despatch from Sir John French, dated February 2nd.

In it the Field-Marshal covers the operations since the middle of November.

He says the salient feature was the presence of his Majesty in the field which was the greatest help and encouragement to the troops after a long and arduous battle of Ypres-Armentieres.

Bad weather throughout seriously influenced the operations which were confined to minor engagements. There were only few notable combats.

The British noticed at the beginning of December the reduction of the enemy's artillery and cavalry but no great diminution of the infantry holding the trenches.

**CONCENTRATION OF INDIAN TROOPS.**

The concentration of the Indian Corps was completed on December 7th by the arrival of a brigade from Egypt.

In consequence of the indications that the enemy had withdrawn considerable forces, a combined French and British attack was delivered on the 14th December in the region of Wytschaete, heavy losses being inflicted on the Germans, but the Allies retired to their original positions finding those captured untenable.

**FIGHTING ROUND GIVENCHY.**

The most important feature of the despatch centres round the fighting around Givenchy where the commander of the Indians decided to take advantage of what appeared a favourable opportunity to launch attacks. On December 18th and 19th, the Meerut and Lahore Divisions had initial successes but were eventually compelled to evacuate the trenches captured.

The Germans on December 20th assumed the offensive, capturing part of Givenchy.

The most desperae struggle ensued, the British and French coming to the support of the Indians and re-establishing practically the old lines on the evening of the 22nd. December.

The Field-Marshal says the Indian troops have fought with the utmost steadfastness and gallantry whenever called upon.

Abnormally bad weather precluded operations for the first three weeks in January.

**HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.**

Then till the end of the month there was heavy hand-to-hand fighting in the vicinity of Bethune and Givenchy.

The Germans penetrated our lines in some places but were eventually repulsed everywhere with extremely heavy loss.

The commander of the First Division describes the British artillery fire as splendid and of absolute precision.

The Corps Commanders are loud and unstinted in their praise of the Territorials and Yeomanry forming part of nearly all the brigades of the first line.

Sir John French declares that the troops in France have been subjected to the most severe strain possible. Nevertheless the spirit has remained high and confident. The general health is excellent.

**SOLDIER-LIKE AND SPLENDID.**

The men if somewhat war-worn, are nevertheless soldier-like and splendid.

The Field-Marshal particularly mentions the fine appearance of the 27th, and 28th. Divisions, composed principally of battalions from India, including Princess Patricia's Canadians.

He also commends highly the work of the Army Medical Corps and splendid sanatation and the excellent services of the Royal Engineers.

He concludes: I have no reason to modify in any material degree the views in my last despatch of the general situation

The Field-Marshal again gratefully acknowledges the valuable help and support of Generals Foch, Durbal and Maudhuy of the French Army.

**SPLENDID SERVICES OF FLYING CORPS.**

Sir John French commends the splendid services of the Flying Corps. In spite of unfavourable weather conditions there were only thirteen days when no flights were made. In addition to daily constant work of reconnaissance a number of aerial combats have been fought and raids carried out while a moral ascendancy has been established over the hostile aircraft with the result that the latter beat an immediate retreat when chased. Five German aeroplanes are known to have been brought to ground and it appears probable that others have been badly damaged.

Referring to the Yeomanry and Territorials Sir John French says: "They have more than justified the most sanguine hopes any of us ventured to entertain of their value and use in the field."

The value of the Officers' Training Corps and Artists' Rifles is acknowledged. When first started the school turned out seventy-five officers monthly, and now turns out a hundred.

## OPERATIONS OF INDIAN TROOPS

### VALUABLE SERVICE PERFORMED.

### GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF GIVENCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Sir John French's despatch devotes much space to the operations of the Indian troops who he says have fought with the utmost steadiness and gallantry whenever called upon.

Sir John French inspected them some three weeks after the fighting around Givenchy on 18th December and found their appearance most satisfactory, "fully confirming my first opinion that the Indian troops only required rest and a little acclimatizing to bring out all their fine inherent fighting qualities. I saw the whole Indian cavalry corps under General Rimington on mounted parade soon after their arrival. They are a magnificent body of cavalry and will, I feel sure, give the best possible account of themselves when called upon. Meanwhile, at their own particular request, they have taken their turn in the trenches and performed the most useful and valuable service."

**POWERFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.**

Sir John French mentions that on November 23rd a German regiment captured some 800 yards of the trenches held by the Indian corps but the General commanding the Meerut Division organised a powerful counter-attack lasting throughout the night.

The line was entirely re-established by daybreak. The operation cost many casualties but the enemy suffered far more heavily. We captured over a hundred prisoners with three machine-guns and two-trench mortars.

Sir John French then deals with general attacks which began on 14th December.

**SEVERAL TRENCHES CAPTURED.**

On December 19th the General commanding the Indian Corps decided to take advantage of what appeared to be a favourable opportunity and launched attacks against the German advanced trenches.

The Meerut Division advanced with energy and determination and captured several trenches.

A counter-attack later drove them back to their original position with considerable loss.

The attack by the Lahore Division, comprising the Highland Light Infantry with the First Battalion of Gurkhas, commanded by Colonel Ronaldson, was completely successful.

Two lines of enemy's trenches were captured with little loss.

**ENEMY'S HEAVY FIRE.**

It was found however that the front was restricted and the communication with the rear impossible. The position was practically untenable and the supporting attack failed.

Colonel Ronaldson held on till nightfall when the whole of the captured trenches were evacuated. On 20th December the enemy commenced a heavy fire on the whole of the Indian front.

This was followed by an infantry attack. The Sirhind brigade fell back, leaving a considerable portion of Givenchy in the hands of the enemy.

The 57th Rifles and 9th Gurkhas north of the canal and the Connaught Rangers south of the canal stood firm.

**GIVENCHY RECAPTURED.**

The 15th and 47th Sikhs supported the Sirhind Brigade while the 1st Manchesters, 4th Suffolks and two battalions of the French Territorials made a vigorous flank attack on the lost trenches.

By a gallant attack the Manchesters and Suffolks about five in the afternoon recaptured Givenchy and cleared the enemy from two lines of trenches north-east of the village.

East of the village the 9th Bhopals and 57th Rifles had maintained their position but the enemy was still in possession of our trenches north of the village.

**CONTINUOUS LINE RESTORED**

The Secunderabad Cavalry, the second battalion of the 8th Gurkhas and the 47th Sikhs were moved to position to deliver a counter-attack if an opportunity offered. Considerable delay ensued. Only at one o'clock in the morning was the attack delivered, commanded by Colonel Lempriere. The attackers reached the German trenches but were driven out by enfilade fire, Colonel Lempriere being killed.

**RETIREMENT OF SIRHIND BRIGADE.**

The main attack by the remainder of the force, finally pushed in in the early morning, also failed. The retirement of the second battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas to the northern section of the defensive line and the left flank of he 1st Seaforths was much exposed while the retirement of the Sirhind brigade left this battalion completely in the air. The 58th Rifles were ordered to support the left of the Seaforths who throughout the whole afternoon had made strenuous efforts to clear the trenches to their right and left. Meanwhile the Garhwal Brigade were heavily attacked and their trenches and loopholes much damaged, but the brigade managed to hold their front, maintaining connection with the 6th Jats. The enemy did not make advance in force, but the troops were pinned to ground by a heavy artillery fire, the Seaforths suffering heavily.

Late in the afternoon the 2nd Highlanders on the right of the Seaforths succeeded in establishing touch with the Sirhind Brigade and restoring a continuous line. Meanwhile General Sir Douglas Haig ordered the move of the whole First Division to support the Indian corps. The first Brigade was directed on Givenchy, the third Brigade on the trenches evacuated by the Sirhind Brigade and the second Brigade was in support generally.

At one o'clock the First Brigade attacked west of Givenchy in the north-eastly direction and the Third Brigade from Festubert in the east-north-easterly direction, the object being to pass the position originally held by us.

**FIGHT FOR TRENCHES.**

By the capture of German trenches four hundred yards east four hours later the First Brigade obtained a hold on Givenchy and the ground south as far as the canal, while the Third Brigade progressed half-mile west of Festubert.

By nightfall the 1st Welsh Borderers and the 2nd Welsh Regiment made lodgment in the original trenches north-east of Festubert, the 1st Gloucesters continuing the line southward along the track east of Festubert. The Third Brigade concentrated at Letouret was ordered to retake the trenches lost by the Dehra Dun Brigade.

In seven hours the support trenches were carried but the original trenches were so completely destroyed that they could not be occupied. This operation was performed by the 1st North Lancashires and the 1st Northamptons, supported by the 2nd King's Rifles.

Throughout the day the units of the Indian Corps rendered all the assistance possible in view of their exhausted condition.

At one o'clock on 22nd December, Sir Douglas Haig took over command from Sir James Wilcocks. By the evening on 22nd the position at Givenchy was practically re-established. The Third Brigade re-occupied the old line of trenches.

On the following day the enemy's activity ceased.

Sir John French again acknowledges the prompt and ready help received from the Lahore Division, commanded by General Watkis, which were thrown into action immediately on their arrival, when the British forces were hard-pressed at Ypres.

**FIGHTING AT BETHUNE AND LA BASSEE**

The "Gazette" also refers at some length to the fighting at Bethune and La Basse at the end of January. The enemy's attack penetrated the salient of our line compelling retirement on the second line partially prepared which was strengthened by a construction keep where two and a half battalions of the Scots and Coldstreams were in support while the 2nd Sussexes were sent forward to reinforce.

After severe shelling the enemy made a violent attack on the keep with scaling ladders, but were beaten off with serious losses.

Our casualties were inconsiderable but over two hundred Germans were killed on the left front of our position.

A fine piece of work was carried out on 1st February by the Fourth Brigade in the neighbourhood of Cuenchy. Some of the 2nd Coldstreams were driven from the trenches at two-thirty in the morning. The first couter-attack an hour later was unsuccessful.

**GROUND BRILLIANTLY RETAKEN.**

Next morning, a heavy bombardment of the lost ground for ten minutes, followed immediately by an assault by fifty men of the 2nd Coldstreams followed by thirty men of the Irish Guards led by Second-Lieut. F. F. Graham and supported by a party of the Royal Engineers with sandbags and wire, all the ground was brilliantly retaken besides another German trench with two machine-guns and thirty-two prisoners. The general commanding the First Army assigns special credit for this engagement to General Haking, Lord Cavan and the regimental officers, non-coms and men of the 2nd Coldstreams and Irish Guards.

## GERMAN ADVANCE IN POLAND.

### RUSSIANS STUBBORNLY FIGHTING SUPERIOR FORCES.

### AUSTRIAN SUCCESS IN BUKOVINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.

A communiqué says:—

The Russians on the 15th inst., obstinately fought superior German forces which were trying to surround two Russian wings in the vicinity of Augustovo.

The enemy column is advancing from Graiewo to Osowiec.

The enemy has reached, the Plock-Racionz front between the rivers Vistula and Skrwa.

The situation in the Carpathians is essentially unchanged.

We repulsed determined German attacks at Koziomoka and Wyschkow.

The enemy have captured Madworna and crossed the Sereth river in Bukhovina.

## ANOTHER GREAT AIR RAID.

### GERMAN POSITIONS ATTACKED BY FORTY PLANES.

### GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is officially stated that forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke and Zeebrugge yesterday afternoon.

Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries on both sides of Ostend harbour, on the gun positions at Middelkerke and on the mole at Zeebrugge in order to widen the breaches made in previous attacks.

Good results were obtained.

LATER.

Bombs were also dropped on transport waggons on the Ostend-Ghistelles road, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside Blankenberghe, and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge.

Eight French aeroplanes assisted the British naval machines by vigorously attacking the Ghistelles aerodrome, thus effectively preventing German air-craft from intercepting our machines.

The Admiralty adds that instructions have always been issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on residential quarters.

## BRITISH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

### CREW NOT INJURED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lloyd report that the British steamer Dulwich bound for Rouen has been blown up off Cape Antifer.

There were two successive explosions.

The crew were not injured and took to lifeboats.

## HOLLAND AND BLOCKADE THREAT.

### GERMAN GRIEVANCES UNFOUNDED.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16.

The Dutch Government has addressed a Note to Germany declaring that the grievances formulated by Germany in general terms against the neutral countries are unfounded so far as the Netherlands are concerned.

The Note says that neutral vessels are entitled to demand a thorough examination of their nationality.

The Dutch Government has also intimated to Great Britain its objection to the latter's attitude regarding the employment of neutral flags on merchantmen.

## ALL NEUTRALS BACKING THE UNITED STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Nearly all the neutral nations have now protested against the German intention to sink ships at sight. The intimation against trading with Britain is not having much effect, as no sailings have been cancelled.

It is believed that Germany will invite neutral shipowners to run cargoes for her under a distinguished mark. Being under the pressure of our sea-power, Germany is seeking release by establishing a reign of fear by methods such as she employs at home and on small peoples.

The American protest has given the lead to the smaller nations, whose united voice backs the energetic Note from Washington.

Violent German efforts are being made to induce America to modify the State Department's attitude, but German intrigue so far has failed to re-establish a favourable atmosphere for diplomatic action. The treatment of Belgium first turned the drift of American opinion, and practically the naval Decree has made it still more difficult for the President to curb public expression.

## AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY.

### PUBLIC INSULTS IN STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

It is stated in Copenhagen that owing to growing Anti-American feeling there have been some cases of public insults in streets and restaurants in German and that many Americans are leaving Germany.

## BI-WEEKLY BULLETIN.

### LESS ACTIVITY.

### BUT FURTHER PROGRESS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Press Bureau to-night publishes Field-Marshal French's first bi-weekly bulletin.

It affirms that since the successes at La Bassee there has been less activity. Nevertheless further progress has been made and valuable points secured. There was no loss on the 15th instant and we consolidated the ground gained. The enemy's losses were severe.

The enemy attacked in the Ypres region on the 14th instant and took four trenches which we recovered by counter-attacks, we capturing prisoners.

There has been elsewhere on the front increased artillery duelling. Our superiority was marked, direct hits being secured in several instances on enemy's guns. Much damage was done to his defences.

Our aeroplanes displayed their usual activity in spite of the weather. One airman exploded a German ammunition wagon near La Bassee.

## TUESDAY'S FIGHTING.

### FAVOURABLE TO US ON WHOLE FRONT

PARIS, Feb. 17.

Last night's communiqué said:—

"The operations on the sixteenth were favourable to us on the whole front. There was an artillery duel in Belgium. The British south of Ypres are in possession of a certain number of trenches, where there has been sharp fighting in the past two days.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, near Bailly, our artillery effectively bombarded convoys and gatherings of troops.

We progressed in the Rheims sector, near Loivre. We captured three kilometres of trenches, and several hundred prisoners north-west of Perthes, to the north of Beau Sejour, in Champagne.

There were infantry actions in the Argonne between Four de Paris and Boureuilles. The fighting continues favourably to us.

We captured several blockhouses in Bois-le-Pretre, north-west of Pont-a-mousson."

## TRENCHES RE-CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

### IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF ARTILLERY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué says the British re-captured two portions of the trenches lost on the previous day, between Saint Bloi and the Ypres Canal.

The day has been calm along the French front.

No infantry actions have been reported, but the important successes of our artillery are confirmed.

## CANADIAN CONTINGENT IN FRANCE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Borden read a telegram from Mr. Harcourt announcing that the Canadian contingent had landed safely in France.

## RECRUITING FOR INDIAN ARMY.

### MUCH ABOVE NORMAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, said that the latest information from India showed that recruiting for all branches of the Indian Army was very good and much above normal.

Mr. Asquith said he was unable to make any statement regarding the Indian Budget discussion at present.

## GERMAN AEROPLANE OVER SWITZERLAND.

### APOLOGY DEMANDED.

BERNE, Feb. 16.

Enquiry has proved that an aeroplane recently flew over Beurnevesin and was fired at by the Swiss troops. The aeroplane was German.

The Federal Government has demanded an apology.

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The Rajah of Ramnad has arranged to pay Rs. 250 a month towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship Madras till the war is over.

The provision of a telephone exchange at Asansol is one of the numerous public works held up owing to the war. The current Indian Mining Association report, states however that provision has been made in the next official year's budget for extending the Post Office building and there is every hope of an exchange being established in Asansol during 1915-1916.

# FIGHT ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

## A PASSENGER'S GRUESOME NARRATIVE.

## HOW 1,000 TURKS WERE KILLED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

A passenger by the P. and O. steamship Mongolia which arrived in Bombay on Sunday writes to a local paper as follows:—"It was an unexpected blow for us all on board the Mongolia to learn on arrival at Malta that there was a rumour that the Turks made rapid advance into Egypt and there was a possibility that we should not be able to go through the Suez Canal. None of us had given much consideration to the Turks, though before we started they had been showing some activity, according to the papers, but having successfully run the gauntlet of mines and submarines in the English Channel we had expected nothing more than the usual uneventful trip to India. We were all rather anxious as to what would happen to us—should we be kept indefinitely at Port Said or taken round the Cape or back to England. In the meantime the ship was speeding on her way to Port Said as usual and the only thing to do was to wait and see.

### AT PORT SAID.

We arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m., on the 3rd February and it seemed at first as if our first fears would be realised. We learned that the Turks had really come up having solved the problem of water by bringing loads of oranges with them and they had also brought some fairly large guns across the desert and a hot fight was supposed to be going on at that moment. Big guns had been heard frequently up to within an hour of our arrival. The scheduled time of our departure was 8 o'clock on the following morning but there did not seem to be much likelihood of our keeping to it. Port Said seemed very much as usual. One would hardly have thought that a large hostile force was advancing on it. The same old things were in shops and same old fortune-tellers and conjurors pursued one. At the Continental Hotel a few soldiers were to be seen about but not many and also a few ships seemed to be lying in the port and the most remarkable feature on those were walls of sand bags piled round the bridges and steering houses. The German aeroplanes were reported to have been seen flying about and every light was hidden on ships as we lay there all night. Next morning to our joy and surprise we heard that we were been be allowed to go through. Our bridge had been piled like others with sand bags and notices were put up warning passengers against venturing on the port side of the deck for fear of possible snipers on the eastern bank of the Canal. I think, however, there were very few who took much notice of the warning and who did not risk a stray bullet in order to be on the interesting side.

### GRUESOME REMAINS OF BATTLE.

We passed the outposts, at intervals on the east bank, all entrenched and defended with wire entanglements. Men shouted cheerily at us as we passed and apparently had so far had no share in the fighting. As we had not yet reached that part of the canal which had been attacked the first hint of the war got was the sight of an H.M.S. which had her funnel somewhat dilapidated by a Turkish shell which had killed 15 of her crew. Then we passed a French cruiser and an H.M.S. With both of them we exchanged cheers. The crew of the latter seemed to be in fine mettle and yelled to us that 1,000 Turks had been killed in fight and three machine guns taken from them and that further on we should see "dead uns." Sure enough we soon came to somewhat gruesome remains of the battle. Long lines of men at short distance from the bank were busy digging trenches for the dead who could be seen lying around and nearer still at the edge of the water we saw remains of a party who had evidently tried to cross the canal in pontoons which they must have dragged across the desert. They had chosen very insuspicious spot for their purpose, as the west bank of the Canal was just there crowned with casuarina plantation which must have afforded excellent cover for our men. They had evidently allowed the Turks to come right to the water's edge and even to start launching their boat and . . them wiped out with rifle fire while our . . big guns accounted for the main body, some distance back from the Canal. It was somehow hard to realise that still forms lying, some in boats and others in huddled heaps or stretched at length on the ground, had been men and we were glad when the ship had carried us swiftly past.

We passed many more soldiers as we went on. They had apparently also missed the fight as they shouted anxiously to ask if we had seen any Turks as we came along. We anchored for the night well in the middle of a bitter lake as the Turks were believed to have only retired a few miles and at 9 a.m. next morning we were given signal to proceed. Nothing could have been more apparently peaceful than the desert to the east of us as we went along but the Turks cannot have been so very far away as we saw a small force of artillery, cavalry and infantry setting out from one of the outposts as we passed and we watched it for miles crossing the desert. It evidently meant business as it had a company of stretcher bearers with it and from its manoeuvres when it had marched four or five miles from the Canal it looked as if it was on the verge of getting into touch with the enemy. However, before we could see what was going to happen we were carried out of sight and reached the Suez with no further incidents.

# BOMBAY RACES

## THIRD DAY.

## DOWNFALL OF POLISH.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

For a mid-week fixture the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon, to witness the third day's racing, was exceptionally good. The sport provided could not have been better, and though the masterful apportioning of the weights set everyone thinking in a number of the events, accounts must have been fairly well balanced up by the end of the afternoon.

The big race of the day provided a surprise, for it was almost generally acceeded, that after her attractive run in the Malabar Hill Plate on Saturday last, Polish would prove to be well-nigh invincible. She had this latter race won at five furlongs and it was only in the last stride or two her stable mate wore her down in the staggering time of 1 min. 12 4/5 secs. With material like this to fall back on, it was considered that Mr. Reynold's abilities would be strained to the utmost to handicap her out of the Flying Plate, the inference being that Polish was capable of breaking 59 secs. As there did not appear to be anything else in the race capable of doing this, Polish was very rightly written off as a certainty. As it turned out Twa Brigs had been completely overlooked, and after what appeared to be a splendid race the Maharajah of Gwalior's speedy Australian accounted for our Indian champion sprinter by half a length. Great credit is due to young Higgott for the excellent fettle the horse was in, and H. H. of Scindia looked superbly pleased over the victory. Excuses were made for Polish that she got shut in. This is no excuse to proffer on behalf of an animal that had the legs of everything in the race, and more especially when the contest took place on a course specially devised to avoid such a contingency arising. I am not prepared to say that something untoward did not happen and that if the race were run again the result would not be reversed, but this cannot be put forward to detract from Twa Brigs' splendid performance unless backed up by something solid in the shape of a challenge for a match on the same terms. Now your Highness and Mr. Goculdass, here's a chance for providing us with a really interesting event to wind up the proceedings next day. Five thousand aside, with another five thousand added by the Club, and we'll all toddle over to the straight to witness the struggle.

The Mahaluxmi Plate afforded a great set-to between my old friend "Parky" and Yvette, the latter just squeaking home by the narrow margin of a head. It was a great race and with the slight pull in the weights he had, I was glad to see Parkhill justify the good opinion I have always had of his capabilities by running such a good horse to make amends for his disappointing display in the Epsom Plate a short time ago. Orloff was again well supported for this race, but the cut mouth he is suffering from apparently interferes considerably with his galloping powers, otherwise he might have made a better show. Santa Barbara, by the way she galloped looked as if she should have been accommodated with about 6 stone, for her display under 9st. 12lbs. was anything but an engaging spectacle, after the brilliant performances she put up in Calcutta.

Beyrut popped up again unexpectedly and won the Gaye Cup most convincingly at the finish. This was an excellent race and a superb handicap. I was disappointed with Purity's running; he never looked better in his life. It was a good thing "Mr. R. R. S." purchased Majbur for Rs. 12,500 from Mr. A. S. Oomer, for Dhaman with the weight he will get is not likely to be very dangerous in the Turf Club Cup and Majbur is certain to be tapping at the door.

There was nothing particularly remarkable about the other races. Kharaman landed a dividend of Rs. 225-8 for his lucky supporters and showed marked improvement on the form he displayed in the Varsova Plate, though he really had not much to beat, as Abdul Malik, Baloz, Young Majub and Malster are not at the top of their form. Baloz seems to be coming on and may win shortly if he sticks to it.

The last race, the first division of the Midget Plate was a runaway victory for Night Hawk. He is a pretty good pony and will soon be in the first flight, judging by the easy way he accounted for the opposition.

Details:—

THE MIDGET PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's VELLARD, cd. 8-6, Hardy ..... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUALITY, 8-5, Kaikhosroo ..... 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG, 8-2, Southall ..... 3
Messrs. Mahomed and Dakeel's RINGMASTER, cd. 6-7, Harrison ..... 4

Also Ran:—Anaz 9-8, Templeman; Columbus 9-8, Hill; Engine 9-6, Trenoweth; Investment 9-5, Fahad; Saood 9-5, Mr. Crawford; Maurice 8-12, Pratt; Ruby Fish 8-12, Purtoosingh; Nasirabad 8-10, Hoyt; Royalist 8-3, Abbas; Cardiff 8-2, Zamil; Hurchan 7-13, Ferguson; Present cd. 7-12, Mitchell; Faleh Khan cd. 7-11, Crowden; Marigold 7-0, Native; Guldasta 6-10, Dhondi; Pepul 6-10, Japheth; Vudhia 6-0, Kamad.

Won by head—2½—neck.

Time:—1 min. 21 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 179-8. Places, Rs. 58, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 121-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,170. Place, Rs. 14,640.

The Race:—Maurice led for a few strides when he was passed by Investment. At the 3 furlongs Ruby Fish was leading, but was passed at the bend by Quality. In the straight Vellard challenged and just won.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Heath's LADY JAMES, 9-8, Templeman ..... 1
Mr. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE, 7-7, Hoyt ..... 2
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, Purtoosingh ... 3
Mr. G. K.'s VEERA, 7-7, Harrison ..... 4

Also Ran:—Smirk 9-6, Kaikhosroo, Pension 6-4, Japheth.

Won by 1½ lengths—3—1¼.

Time:—1 min. 13 3.5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 22. Places, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 17,800. Place, Rs. 13,390.

The Race:—Veera seemed to get a slight break at the start and was followed by Impecunious and Gipsy's Advice. At the turn Lady James came through and won comfortably, Gipsy's Advice beating Impecunious in the run home for second place.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

General N. O. Khan's DARDANELLES, 8-12, Trenoweth ..... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's GAFAL, 8-4, Zamil ... 2
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER, 8-3, Hardy ... 3
Capt. W. Morland's CLARENCEUX, 7-2, Kaikhosroo ..... 4

Also Ran:—Bhatty Chief 9-10, Hoyt; Burg 9-7, Mr. Crawford; Adonis 9-0, Hill; Maidania 8-12, Templeman; Balkan Prince 8-11, Ferguson; Abdul Aziz 8-9, Harrison; Serpent 8-6, Crowden; Buttercup 8-6, Native; Excelsior 8-2, Purtoosingh; Welcome 6-7, Dhondi.

Won by 1½ lengths—¾—¼.

Time:—1 min. 37 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 53-8. Places, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 14,400. Place, Rs. 15,300.

The Race:—Clarenceux led out with Balkan Prince and Nawabzada next. Dardanelles was always handy going easy and at the bend went to the front followed by Gafal and Ajmer. Dardanelles won easily.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Pitt's YVETTE, 7-10, Kaikhosroo ... 1
General N. O. Khan's 8-10, Trenoweth ..... 2
Mr. Heath's ORLOFF, 9-5, Templeman ..... 3
Mr. Gussy's NORTH, 7-0, Japheth ..... 4

Also Ran:—Santa Barbara 9-12, Crowden; Forfeit 9-5, Ferguson; Bachelor's Knot 8-12, Mr. Crawford; Molly S. 8-9, Purtoosingh; Borgie 8-7, Hoyt; Katharos 7-0, Harrison.

Won by a head—2½—4.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 103. Places, Rs. 19, Rs. 53-8 and Rs. 14-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 15,840. Place, Rs. 17,670.

The Race:—Molly S. led out with Yvette. At the half-mile Borgie was in front, followed by Orloff, Parkhill and Forfeit. At the turn Borgie was done with and Yvette ran up to the leader and in a ding-dong finish she got the better of Parkhill by a head.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-13, Mr. Crawford ..... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DHAMAN, 9-10, Kaikhosroo 2
General N. O. Khan's SINGER, 8-13, Trenoweth ..... 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's NAKIB, 9-12, Hoyt ..... 4

Also Ran:—Sparrow Hawk 9-7, Ferguson; Purity 9-3, Purtoosingh; Gold Fish II 8-11, Southall; Gowahajmer 8-3, Pratt; Terror 8-0, Mitchell; Regent cd. 7-10, Crowden; Harry Johnson cd. 7-6, Mujeed.

Won by 1 length—¾—neck.

Time:—2 mins. 6 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 172. Places, Rs. 40. Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 25-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 17,410. Place, Rs. 17,700.

The Race:—Harry Johnson led followed by Best Chance. At the 6 furlongs Terror was in front with Sparrow Hawk close up. At the half-mile Singer was leading from Best Chance, Sparrow Hawk and Nakib. Turning into the straight Dhaman and Beyrut came into the picture, and the latter putting in a strong run from the distance won comfortably from Dhaman.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance.—5 Furlongs. (Straight.)

Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for Horses.

H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 7-11, Southall ..... 1
Mr. Goculdass's POLISH, 9-9, Hoyt ..... 2
Capt. Hilliard's LAKME, 8-8, Ferguson.... 3
Mr. Goculdass's PRIMROSE MORN, 9-8, Pratt ..... 4

Also Ran:—Hoppner 8-6, Hardy; Fire Finch Templeman 8-5, Templeman; Vanity Box 8-1, Trenoweth; Madrina 8-0, Kaikhosroo; Lady Muriel 7-11, Purtoosingh.

Won by ½ length—¾—short head.

Time:—58 4-5 secs.

Totes Paid Win 173. Places 31-8—16—33-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 19,470. Place, Rs. 18,740.

The Race:—Run on the "straight."

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's KHARAMAN, 7-11, Harrison ..... 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' BALOZ, 9-9, Hoyt ..... 2
General N. O. Khan's BRAVO, cd. 6-9, Purtoosingh ..... 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK, 9-13, Kaikhosroo ..... 4

Also Ran:—Young Majub 8-9, Hardy; Malster 7-13, Zamil; Maasal, cd. 7-3 Etul; Galiard, 7-0, Abbas; Fado, 6-0, Kamad.

Won by a head—1½—neck.

Time:—1min. 20secs.

Totes Paid. Win 225-8. Places 56—27-8—41-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 20,300t Place, Rs. 21,050.

The Race:—Maasal led from Galiard and Bravo. At the 3 furlongs Kharaman went to the front with Galiard, Bravo and Baloz next. In the straight Baloz put in a determined challenge but failed to reach Kharam by a head.

THE MIDGET PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK, 8-9, Templeman ..... 1
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 8-10, Hardy ... 2
General N. O. Khan's REAM, 8-12, Trenoweth ..... 3
Mr. Gussy's WELLINGTON, 8-3, Crowden. 4

Also Ran:—Tofic Pasha 9-11, Southan; Mathat-Baig, 8-11, Harrison; Newmarket, 8-11, Kaikhosroo; Tenebreuse, 8-10, Hoyt; Dhaidan, 8-8, Zamil; Beethoven, 8-3, Abbas; Lot, 7-10, Mujeed; Sirmust 7-7, Japheth; The Tetrarch 7-6, Dhondi; Zigomar, 7-5, Kamad.

Won by 3½ lengths—1—neck.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 29. Places, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 61.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 24,010. Place, Rs. 20,960.

The Race:—Sirmust was first away but was passed by Zigomar. At the half-mile the order was Zigomar, Night Hawk, Sirmust. Night Hawk came away and won in a canter.

## SATURDAY'S RACES.

### HORSES STRUCK OUT.

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Cap and Gown, Mayfowl, Criton, Cherrywood, Shining Way, Punt, Adelaide II, and Spring Daisy.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

Cap and Gown, Criton, Ros Comain, Punt, and Forfeit.

THE STAND PLATE.

Autocles, Bunty, Anemone, and Lady R.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Huzaz, Shami, Eldorado, Best Chance, Regent, Chaser, Excelsior, Young Majub, Maidania, Solar Star, Terror, Nawabzada, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Young Hyderi and Rashid Pasha.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.

Zoolphokarr, Lord Roseberry, Baldwin, Agent and Hurchan.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.

Kaiser, Lord Roseberry, Mat-hat-Baig, Guldasta, Lotus, British King and Achilles.

# PASTEURISM & HYDROPHOBIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the letter under the anonymous signature of X seems to me to have been as exhaustively dealt with in your editorial comment as it deserves to be and thought it, being anonymous, does not require any other reply than silence, I, anyhow, beg leave to answer it as my silence might be interpreted as inability to reply to it. As you have so aptly remarked "there is not a word in the extract quoted, of reasoned argument" but only a continued harping on the stupidity, ignorance and fanaticism of Anti-vivisectionists, Anti-vaccinationists and Anti-Pasteurists in general and Mr. Mirzan and myself in particular.

It strikes me as peculiar that X in his letter has entirely missed the importance of the moral point of the question, which I made the main issue. One would from this be tempted to infer, that the morality or inmorality of the question is without any consequence to him, and there he certainly has the advantage of me I must plead guilty to that unscientific, and, no doubt he even would say unphilosophic weakness, and admit being humane enough to allow sentiments of pity and respect for the sacredness of life to influence me. And from what I have read of India I believe, that all, Hindus, of whatever creed, in this will have to share the guilt of harbouring such sentiments.

Does X believe that the ends sanctify the means? Evidently he does as far as it concerns the modern medical high priests of vivisection, yet he surely does not admit the right of the principle when employed by the inquisitors of the theological caste.

How can deeds of infamy and practices, which shun the light of publicity, result in happiness for mankind. Is man then only a colony of material elements in a state of combustion or does he, as one greater than Mr. X has said, "not live by bread alone." If man is a spiritual being, and, if practices that are immoral sully his higher being, how can such deeds be justified or condoned?

With regard to the opinions I expressed about the Pasteurian hydrophobia fraud I can supply X with opinions of numbers of men as learned in the medical sciences,—and please remark, that that term does not include the theory and practice of medicine which is an art and a very imperfect one at that,—as X, but just now my time will not admit of doing so. Enough has already been said, seeing that he has not attempted to prove that the adverse criticism of Dr. Snow is wrong. Besides I believe that, however many authorities I could adduce, their opinions, I am sure, would weigh very lightly with X because he evidently belongs to that class of men for whom all persons who entertain opinions contrary to his own become "faddists" and persons of no qualifications, their opinions arrogant assumptions and mischievous nonsense, and their writings effusions and rubbish, while he himself and those who share his opinions are, of course, men of authority, great scientists and the public, who blindly believe in their assurances following where they lead, is, to be sure, the intelligent part of the community. I must explain with Holger Drachman in his Kitzwolde: "And now please no more swank but cards on the table?" Does X defend the morality of vivisection, does he undertake to prove that the Pasteur treatments are of vast service to humanity? Will he then stick to the point and not answer questions about the treatment of one kind of disease with description of the value of another treatment for an entirely different disease? Also will he leave all abusive terms and unproved assertions aside? Let him, therefore, stick to the point and, if he is a medical man, discuss the questions from a passionless and personless scientific standpoint.

Before concluding allow me to call attention to the recent case of hydrophobia in Bandra. The patient in question died within one month in spite of,—might I be allowed to hint because of,—the scientific Pasteur treatment she underwent. In this case certainly it is easy to prove the uselessness of the treatment and unfortunately this case is not a solitary one; it can be augmented by ten hundreds. As to X's statement that Mr. Mirzan would not himself follow the method he advocates it seems a little out of place. How does he know that, and by what right does he question Mr. Mirzan's honesty and imply by his aspersions that a person, he does not know, is a hypocrite. Was it not Hippocrates who said: "Man is the measure of all things" and might the public not be allowed then to think, that X is crediting Mr. Mirzan with motives which he himself is familiar with for certain evident reasons. As the discussion ought to stand or fall upon the reasonableness of its arguments it seems to me of no importance whether a medical degree is affixed or not affixed to a signature,—Yours etc.,

H. HOLST, M.D.

## ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

We have received the following Press Note from the Government.—

Although the value of inoculation as a plague preventive measure has been fully established, it seems desirable that every year additional evidence should be brought to the notice of the public.

The figures given below have been specially selected from among the reports on inoculation recently received, and are reproduced from the Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for the year 1913. Similar figures for the year 1912 were included in the pamphlet entitled "The Past, Present and Future of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory" published by Government in June last.

In compiling these statistics certain errors which are likely to occur have been carefully guarded against so far as is possible. The figures indicate in a striking manner the efficacy of inoculation as a protective measure against plague.

Carefully prepared statistics were received from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for some of the villages in the Bijapur District. The statistics refer to houses in which inoculated persons were living with the uninoculated, so that all ran the same chances of acquiring infection. Only those houses have been considered in which plague cases occurred after inoculation operations had been completed.

In the village of Amingad in the Bijapur District, which has a population of 4,339 persons, rats began to die in October, 1912. The first case of plague was reported on the 1st November, 1912. The village was visited early in November by an inoculator but only a few persons came forward for inoculation. Some of those who were inoculated contracted plague, but in contrast to the uninoculated who when attacked by the disease generally died, those who had been inoculated recovered. When the village was again visited by the inoculator early in December, the people on this occasion crowded to him for inoculation and within a few days more than fifteen hundred persons were inoculated. All these persons, however, were not residents of the village during the epidemic; for, some of them had evacuated their homes and were occupying temporary quarters outside the village. At the close of the epidemic a careful house-to-house inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that of the 1,767 persons, who continued to live in the village throughout the epidemic, 953 were inoculated. Among the inoculated ten persons were attacked by the disease and four of them died, while among the 814 persons who had not been inoculate there were 93 attacks and 81 deaths. If households in which inoculated persons were living beside uninoculated persons throughout the epidemic and in which plague cases occurred are alone considered, it was found that in 48 such households 177 inoculated persons were living beside 154 not inoculated, and that the former had eight attacks and two deaths while the latter had 57 attacks and 48 deaths. If those who were inoculated in these infected households had suffered from plague to the same extent as those who were not, they should have had 65 attacks and 55 deaths in place of 8 and 2, respectively. Thus, in this little village of four thousand inhabitants it appears that at least fifty-three lives were saved by inoculation.

In a number of other villages the deaths from plague were reduced by inoculation; for example, in the village of Rakhasgi a house-to-house inquiry conducted at the close of the epidemic showed that among 308 persons who had been inoculated and who remained in the village throughout the epidemic only two died, while among 247 persons who were not inoculated there were as many as 28 deaths.

Similarly, in the village of Kamatgi a house-to-house inquiry conducted at the close of the epidemic showed that 292 persons who had been inoculated lived in the village throughout the epidemic with 392 persons who were not inoculated; only three inoculated persons died of plague, while 97 of the uninoculated succumbed to the disease.

The outbreak of plague in the small village of Tondihal is of interest; here the whole population, 153 persons, were inoculated before plague began, because a severe epidemic was raging in adjoining villages less than a mile distant. Although it is stated that rats continued to die of plague in the houses of the villagers for nearly two months, only four persons were attacked by plague and all recovered.

A similar experience was recorded in the village of Sulebhadi, where 1,832 persons were inoculated in a population of 3,392. Inoculation was practised chiefly in the infected parts of the village, and the mildness of the epidemic was attributed by the villagers to the effect of inoculation. Among other instances where the beneficial effect of inoculation was noticed the following is especially striking and noteworthy. In one household containing seven persons, three were inoculated and four were not inoculated. Three of the latter contracted plague and died, while only one of the three who had been inoculated suffered from plague and he recovered.

In the town of Coimbatore, largely owing to the energy and influence of Khan Sahib Gulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur, the Honorary Plague Officer, nearly forty-six thousand persons were inoculated out of a population of a little over fifty-five thousand. Owing to the difficulty of controlling and observing so large a population during the progress of an epidemic of plague, it is not possible to obtain figures which are beyond statistical criticism, but making the most liberal allowance for certain factors which might influence the figures in favour of inoculation as a preventive measure against plague, it was found that among the persons who were inoculated the ratio per mille of the average strength for the period was 5.64 attacks and 22.1 deaths, while similar figures for those who were not inoculated were 31.28 attacks and 21.7 deaths per mille. In other words, there were ten times as many deaths among those who were not inoculated as among those who were inoculated.

# DARING ATTEMPT ON POLICE OFFICER.

## REVOLVER SHOTS IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

## BULLETS MISS INTENDED VICTIM.

## ORDERLY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGPUR, Feb. 17.

An attempt was made yesterday evening to murder Rai Sahib Nundalal Bose, Additional Superintendent of Police, by two men who went to Mr. Bose's house after dark and got his orderly to show them Mr. Bose's room.

When asked by the latter what they wanted they drew revolvers and fired simultaneously. The bullets missed Mr. Bose. The orderly and a constable then pluckily closed with the men who fired again seriously wounding the orderly and then making off.

A Hindu has since been arrested on a train.

# VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

## POSITION IN THE EASTERN THEATRE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 15th February:—

The German advance from the northern corner of East Prussia has gained considerable momentum. The German troops crossed the Russian frontier, and are endeavouring to strike at Kovino. No decision is reported as to the result, but further south in the neighbourhood of Lyck in the German territory, the Russians report that the German advance is checked.

Still further south on the north bank of the Vistula, the Germans seem to have driven back the recent Russian advance and to be fighting in East Serpitz, in Poland, which they have recently recaptured, Berlin rejoices greatly over their new move, but while the Russians are thus retiring again on the right flank, and drawing the Germans to regions where it is easier to deal with them, they are in the region of the main objective.

In the Carpathians they are obstinately holding their own and have occupied some more fortified heights south of the Dukla Pass, and repulsed yet another German attack on Koziomoka, the scene of the recent terrific struggle. On the extreme left of the Russian line in Bukovina, the tide of battle sways backwards and forwards,

The Russians are now reinforced. Cold there registers 20 degrees below zero Farenheit, and terrible weather conditions add to the horrors of warfare, but the enemy succumbs easier than the winter-seasoned Siberian Corps. Great difficulty is experienced in rescuing the wounded, and thousands once stricken down disappear altogether.

The French communique records little beyond artillery duels.

Another telegram received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 15th February says:—

From the Caucasus it is reported that the Turks are now nearly all driven from Russian territory.

The German threat to sink the British merchant vessels without warning has not caused alarm among shipowners, and the sailings are unaltered both before and after the 18th February, when the blockade is supposed to commence.

The American Note to Germany has created an angry outburst in Germany. It is stated to have come as a bombshell to the German people and heated press comment is made declaring the note unacceptable to Germany. Scandinavian comment is that Germany and America are faced with the possibility of a war. It is said Copenhagen shippers have had a hint from Berlin that the Germans intend to set free a gigantic number of floating mines in the war zone.

# CASUALTY LISTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following officers' names appear in the 70th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Rissaldar Habibul Rahiman Khan 2nd Lancers.

Rissaldar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 6th Cavalry.

Ressildar Ata Muhammad Khan, 15th Lancers.

Risaldar Muhammad Hanif, 19th Lancers.

Risaldar Narayan Singh, 37th Lancers.

Subadar Jagat Singh Ramat, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Jawavir Singh Chauhan, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Ajit Singh, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jamadar Sharbat Khan, 59th Rifles.

Subadar Dhanbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkhas Rifles.

Subadar Bhagat Singh Rana, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles.

INVALIDED TO INDIA.

Subadar Narayan Singh (1), 15th Sikhs.

The following is an officer's name in the 5th Egyptian casualty list:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Partab Singh, 14th Sikhs.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

JAMNADAS VASSANJI v. DAWOOD HAJI GANUY CUTCHI.

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. N. N. Sathe, First Class Magistrate of Dhulia, who held that he had jurisdiction to try the case brought against the petitioner by the complainant, Dawood Haji, for cheating him by supplying him adulterated ground-nut oil.

The petitioner is a resident of and carries on business as commission agent and banker at Salem in the Madras Presidency. He is also in business in partnership in cloth, yarn and ground-nut oil. He is a member of the Salem Municipal Council, and was Honorary Magistrate for more than 15 years. He does not personally manage any of the businesses.

In July, 1914, the partnership firm consisting of the petitioner and others, and doing business in the name and style of V. J. Enucy Mundy had a quantity of ground-nut oil for sale. The "gumasta" of the said firm entered into a contract with one Haji Ebrahim Mahomed, partner of the complainant, to supply him with ground-nut oil in tins weighing 38 lbs at Rs. 6/7/- per tin to be delivered at Salem, and the prices to be paid at Salem. The contract was accepted, and the petitioner was asked to draw "hundis" for the value of the said oil at the residence of Haji Ebrahim Mahomed at Furniture Bazar, Bombay. The price of ground-nut oil then began to fall in consequence of the present war, and the tins of 38 lbs. were offered to Haji Ibrahim at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0. The petitioner himself was not aware of the said transaction. A complaint was afterwards filed against the petitioner at Dhulia, charging him with having cheated the complainant by having sent him instead of pure ground-nut oil, ground-nut oil adulterated with rock oil.

The petitioner submitted that the First Class Magistrate at Dhulia had no jurisdiction to try this offence. The oil was to be delivered, and was delivered, at the Salem Station, and the Railway Company was merely a carrier of the goods from Salem to Dhulia on behalf of the complainant. The moneys were payable by the complainant at Salem; the hundi was drawn at Salem, negotiated at Salem and the moneys were received by the petitioner at Salem, and no part of the offence or its consequences arose at Dhulia. All the witnesses of the accused were at Salem, and the complainant had vexatiously instituted these proceedings at Dhulia in order to harass and put pressure on the petitioner.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, decided that the Dhulia Court had jurisdiction to try the case. His Lordship, Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering judgment, observed that that might be a hard case, but it seemed to his Lordship that as regards law it was quite clear. There was an accusation of cheating against a trader of Salem. The alleged cheating was practised on a trader at Dhulia by leading him to believe that he would supply him with ground-nut oil when in reality he sold him mixed and adulterated oil, and induced him to pay the price agreed upon on the understanding that it was clean oil. If the facts were those as stated there was a case of cheating. One of the principal ingredients of cheating as defined in the Penal Code was deceit. First, there must be deceit, and, secondly, the person deceiving and the person deceived. In the present case, the person deceived was at Dhulia, where he discovered the deceit, and was led to make the payment of the price. According to section 179 Cr.-Proc.-Code the part of the offence having been committed in the jurisdiction of the Dhulia Court, the Dhulia Court had, according to his Lordship's opinion, jurisdiction to try the case. His Lordship also added that whether the Courts at Dhulia or the Courts which for the best regard for administration of justice ought to hear the case, was altogether another matter. The only question before the Court was as regards law on the point of jurisdiction.

Their Lordships therefore discharged the rule.

Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and Messrs. Bicknel Merwanji and Romer, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General with Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram appeared for the complainant.

### INFRINGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

M. R. BODAS v. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

This was an application for revision against the decision of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The petitioner was charged under section 471 (b) of the Municipal Act with failure to comply with a requisition made upon him by notice under section 257 (1) (a) to remove an encroachment erected over an existing underground 6in. pipe drain in his premises in Khota's Oart, Girgaon, and was convicted and fined Rs 15.

The petitioner is the owner of a house in Girgaon. He repaired and rebuilt a wall on the eastern side of his house which was resting on a pre-existing drain pipe belonging to himself. In July, 1914, the Municipality sent a notice to the petitioner to remove an encroachment over the existing drain pipe. The petitioner did not comply with the notice, hence the present prosecution.

The petitioner pleaded not guilty, and his contentions were that there was really no encroachment and the prosecution was time-barred under the provisions of section 514 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The Magistrate, in convicting the petitioner, observed: "It appears that on the east side of the accused's building he has put up a new wall in the place of an old compound wall. On the new wall there is a super-structure. There is a door in this wall, and under the doorway there is a municipal earthern drainage pipe and the accused was served with a requisition to remove the encroachment made by the wall on the drainage pipe. He has not complied with the requirement. As to the contention that the wall is not an encroachment on the drain, I think it is an encroachment. A portion of the massive solid wall on the east side, with the super-structure, is resting on the earth pipe drain, and the fact that the drainage is under a doorway does not make any difference. I am unable also to agree with the contention that the prosecution is time-barred. The requisition for the non-compliance of which the accused is charged, was made on him on 14th July and he was requested to comply with it within 7 days and the information against him in this Court was filed on the 4th August. So I think the prosecution is not time-barred."

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, discharged the rule.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

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# INSOLVENCY COURT.

## ORDER OF ADJUDICATION ANNULLED

*(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BAMANJI DINSHAW BATLIWALA, INSOLVENT.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the insolvent, and applied to his Lordship for withdrawal of the petition for adjudication made by the insolvent under sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act. Counsel submitted that the insolvent was a share and stock-broker and after the adjudication order was made on his own petition, he had settled with his creditors and paid them six annas in the rupee. As this had been done he applied for withdrawal of the petition.

His Lordship said that he doubted if the petition could be withdrawn now. Mr. Kanga pointed to clause 2 of sec. 15 of the Involsency Act, and submitted that that the clause would assume that if leave was givtn by the Court, the petition could be withdrawn.

His Lordship said, he was told that Mr. Justice Macleod held in a similar matter that the application for withdrawal of petition should be made before the order of adjudication was made.

His Lordship ordered that the order of adjudication be annulled on Batlivala's paying the fees (commission) due to the Official Assigne.

Solicitors for Batlivala:—Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsty.

## COMMISSION ISSUED TO BEHREIN.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MAHASON BIN ABDULLA BIN RAJAB ARAB .....Insolvent.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for Kissondas Narsingdas a creditor of the above-named insolvent to the extent of Rs. 38,125, and applied for issue of commission to Behrein to examine one Mahomed bin Mahomed bin Rajab and other witnesses to prove that the insolvent had kept regular books of account and had been carrying on business in pearls to the extent of two to three lakhs every year, and had concealed a large quantity of pearls.

Consel read the affidavit of Kissondas. In the affidavit, he stated that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,96,804, while the only assets were some pearls which realised Rs. 25,203. He (the creditor) had been to Behrein on business, when he learnt that the insolvent had been doing a large business in pearls, and had kept regular books of account. These facts he had denied in his public examination. He, therefore, submitted that a commission should be issued to Behrein to examine certain witnesses to prove the above facts. His Lordship ordered that a commission should be issued to Behrein.

Solicitors for Kissondas:—Little & Co.

## NOTICE ISSUED AGAINST INSOLVENCY.

RE DAMJI HIRJI AND OTHERS.. ...INSOLVENT.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for Nensukdas Shivnarayan, the petitioning creditors of the above-named insolvent, and applied for a notice against all the insolvents under Section 104 of the Insolvency Act as to why charges should not be framed against them under that section. Counsel submitted that the insolvents ated as their "muccadams" and stored some of their cotton in a godown. His clients charged the insolvents with concealing some properties and suppressing their books of account. He submitted, therefore, that notice should be issued against them.

His Lordship ordered notice to be issued against the insolvents under Section 104 of the Insolvency Act.

# CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

**Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice D. Davar.**

**In the Division Court No. 52.**

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

**50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and R, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.**—Part heard.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assar Vir ji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia, Part heard.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation v Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajani, Payne and Co, Part heard.

**51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.**

**S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.**

**54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.**

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.**

**In the Division Court No. 53.**

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

Long Causes.

56-14—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mfg Co Ld and anr, Daph F and D. Part Heard.

1141-14—Mulla and Mulla, Jeynarayen Nagarmal a firm v Chatoorbhuj Kalianji and anr, Mans H M and Co.

994-14—Vachha and Co, Jamaludin Mahomedally Kagdi v Nakhoda Umedbhai Usmanbhai, Tyabji D and Co.

1250-14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Valabhdas, Manecklal and Co.

191/7811-14—Amin and Desai, Surmal Nowla and ors v Vithaldas Govindji Jansali, Pandia and Co.

1151-12—Payne and Co, Sakinaboo v Hassanally Tyabally and ors, Mulji and Th.

624-14—Patell and Ez, Fatmabai v Bai Dhaklibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

791-14—Payne and Co, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hasanally Mahomedally and ors, Patell and Ez, Dubash and Co, for a pauper.

363-14—Khund L and M, Jita Khuma and ors v Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R and D.

1031-14—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxmani widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Un P and P.

774-14—Bhai K and G, Fatechand Ramdut a firm v Chhaganlal Panachand Malvi H M and R.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mehta D. and L.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umar Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mehta D. and L.

506-11.—Motichand & D. Balubhai Kahandas & anr. v. Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur & Co.

**Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.**

**In the Division Court No. 43.**

For Judgment.

M. J. 1415-14.—Payne & Co., Minnie Emma Dixon v. Henry William Dixon Ard. H. D. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1194-13. Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. in Liquidation v. Choti Widow and ors., Daphatry F. & D., Little & Co., Part Heard.

Short Cause.

282-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

283-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji. Bhai K and G.

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

## APPOINTMENT OF AN ADVISORY BOARD.

In a Press Note, dated the 12th May, 1913, it was stated that Government intended to appoint an Advisory Board in connexion with the College of Commerce in order that the courses of study might be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to serve on the Advisory Board of the College:—

*Chairman*:—(1) The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction.

*Members*.—(2) Mr. Percy Anstey, Principal of the College; (3) (Vacant for the present); (4) Sir James Begbie, Kt., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay; (5) Mr. H. G. Cocke of Messrs. A. F, Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants; (6) Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant; (7) Mr. D. F. Mulla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate of the Bombay High Court; (8) Mr. A. K. Donald, Bar.-at.-Law, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay; (9) Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Kt.; (10) The Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E.; (11) Mr. H. A. Wadia, Bar.-at.-Law, Representative of the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities; (12) Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, (13) Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; (14) Mr. N. N. Wadia, Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association; (15) Mr. Dinshah Edalji Vachha, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; (16) The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Representative of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association; (17) Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The Pricipal of the College will officiate as Secretary to the Board.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The functions of the Board shall be to advise Government on questions of policy, organization, buildings, equipment, curriculum, rules of admission, and any other subject connected with the College on which Government may require its opinion. The Board will be closely associated with the College visiting it periodically, and should accordingly be in a position to take the initiative in suggesting improvements and reforms in respect of any of the above matters.

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Among the latest victims of plague in Hyderabad (Sind) where the epidemic has wrought a great havoc is an Indian journalist, the proprietor of the "Musafir Press," Mr. Dharamsing Tahilsing. The deceased gentleman had no belief in the official plague measures such as evacution, disinfection and inoculation. Although rats were dying in his house he continued to occupy the premises and neither got them disinfected or himself inoculated. Following his death his daughter now lies in a precarious condition from plague.

# WAR AND INDIAN TRADE.

## THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

## COLLEGE OF COMMERCE LECTURE.

At the College of Commerce, yesterday evening, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience on "The economic effects of the war on trade in India." The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid presided.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Mehta said:—

One of the great characteristics of the modern civilization is the development and expansion of trade and industries, both national and inter-national, an expansion never dreamt of by our fore-fathers even in their wildest dreams. Such an expansion is based on the highly developed means of transport and communication and above all on the development of credit, which plays a fundamental part in the modern international trade and commerce. It was long since thought that this highly developed inter-national trade would be a great factor operating against the declaration of hostilities by the leading Powers of the world, no matter how inflated their armaments might be. In fact, the Agadir incident showed that commerce and finance had also much to say with regard to the waging of war by a people. This time, however, all these barriers were overcome and the Armageddon was ushered in Europe without trade and commerce operating as a reason for the continuance of peace. Trade and commerce however, though they had no voice in that week which settled the imminent question of war or peace were the first consideration of the different Governments concerned after the declaration of hostilities for it was realised that these would play a prominent part in the ultimate crushing of the enemy. The main objective of all the steps taken by the belligerent Governments was (a) to maintain intact as much as possible the financial position of the country, (b) to prevent such commodities going to the enemy countries as may be useful to them either for food or war purposes, (c) to prevent the enemy country from exporting such products as may tend, by international exchange, to give it in return either money or other commodities, (d) to develop the indigenous industries of the country, specially those which may have been hitherto the monopoly of enemy countries and (e) above all to realize the cry of "business as usual" by keeping all the trade and industries going on in their normal course.

He went on to summarise the several measures the British Government and the commercial public undertook with this object, and proceeded to consider the effects of the war.

### EFFECT ON COTTON.

He said:—

We shall first take an article which is of the highest importance in this Presidency and plays not a small part in the country as a whole—I mean cotton. Of what immense importance this crop is to the country will be seen from the fact acreage forms almost half of the total acreage of non-food crops of India, its export represents 33.5 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported from India and 17 per cent. of the total exports. When war was declared, grave fears were entertained regarding this staple as our Continental markets of Germany and Austria became closed to us, and even the trade with Japan suffered because of the shortage of shipping and the presence of a few German commerce destroyers. Not only this but it was naturally expected that the cotton manufacturing industry of the world would have to curtail considerably its working due to the depressing effects of the war. Due to these reasons, and also specially to a reason to which I am just coming, cotton prices which had been showing signs of depresion since February 1914, came down with a crash like the card-house of a child before a gust of wind. This other reason to which I alluded is the tone of the American market. It is a phenomenon familiar enough to all concerned with the cotton trade that American prices rule the Indian quotations for cotton. Why this should be so, and whether it should be so, are questions into which it would be perhaps impertinent for me to venture. But the fact is there.

The price of American cotton on the declaration of war was showing signs of coming down heavily when the Liverpool Cotton Association fixed on the 5th August the minimum of 6.50 d. per lb. for mid and 6.12 per lb. for January and February delivery. On the 20th the price of spot cotton was reduced to 6.20 and January and February to 5.90. There was thus an appreciable fall which, became more and more appreciable as week after week of the war went on. Prices of Broach cotton for March delivery were Rs. 284 just before opening of hostilities but they declined heavily during the latter part of July owing to Continental War news, and came down to Rs. 254 in the beginning of August just on the bursting of the war cloud, and they began their downward career thenceforward touching Rs. 205 on the 27th August. After the opening of the war very little export was made and therefore there was practically no demand for spot cotton, except some stray purchases by local mills.

An effort was made in October to prevent the fall in prices by both the Associations fixing minima rates but the buyers finding them too high and there being too many sellers the business came to a standstill and the fixed rates had to be declared cancelled. One other reason for this was also a desire for conformity with the Liverpool Market, which improved as confidence and credit began to be restored and there remained no necessity for minima rates. The lowering of the prices was one of the phenomena connected with the war.

### PIECE-GOODS.

After dealing thus with cotton, we turn next to piecegoods both Foreign and Indian. What we have principally to observe here is the huge filling up of stocks, contributory causes being over-supply, the last banking crisis and the present war. There were about 169,794 packages of foreign piecegoods on the 31st December, 1914, in the Bombay Port Trust warehouses as compared with 114,669 packages on the same date in 1913, 63,641 in 1912, 56,430 in 1911, 46,677 in 1910 and 54,034 in 1909. Unfortunately we cannot have similar figures for indigenous piece-goods, but from all accounts it appears that the stocks are very large. Both with regard to foreign and Indian piece-goods traders are averse to clear any stocks and prefer to pay interest on them. There is a sort of permanent moratorium in this case to which I referred in the beginning, local manufacturers, indent officers and exchange banks not pressing their demands which would unsettle the market and bring out a crash. The war has to all appearances not much effect on the production of our Cotton Mills. One reason for this may be found in cheap cotton which induced mill owners to continue running their mills. It is true some of them had to close but several have reopened. It must at the same time be said that in this case it is too early to judge the effects.

### PRICES OF WHEAT.

Next to cotton and cotton piecegoods the commodity which commands our attention is wheat. Indian wheat does not figure in the international markets to any large extent, as it is ordinarily inferior to the wheat grown in Russia, the United States, Argentina and the other great wheat exporting countries of the world. At the same time, however, it must be said that is required to supplement deficiencies of the world's crop and so is subject to fluctuations in price dependent on the European demand. The total outturn of wheat of the world was 3,517 millions of bushels in 1911, to which the share of India was 343 millions of bushels. Our export forms about 16.7 per cent. of our total production in normal years. It has also been showing for several years an upward curve in prices mainly due, in Mr. Datta's opinion, to the rise in the world markets. It was natural therefore that the great crisis affected the wheat market also, so sensitive as are the modern trades and industries, and caused an upward leap in prices aggravated by speculative dealers in Punjab. The almost abnormal quotations ruling at present, however, must have been expected only by a few.

I have been looking at the average prices of wheat from 1893 to 1912 and find that the present prices have been seldom reached before. It was in famines, and that, too, in some Bombay Districts like Karwar and Ratnagiri, Gujarat Districts like Surat and Ahmedabad and rarely in some Central Provinces Districts that this high rate was reached. In India as a whole the rise in the price of wheat was 32 per cent. on the 15th January. It is interesting to learn from a recent statement issued by the Government that the rise in the price of wheat at Liverpool was 38 per cent. on the 11th December, 32 per cent. in the United States and 25 per cent. in Canada on the same date, 27 per cent. in Italy on the 4th December, 56 and 51 per cent. respectively in Vienna and Budapest on the 4th December, 29 per cent. in Berlin at the end of October (no quotations are available for any later period due to the issue of the new regulations for the husbanding of Germanys food resources). It is thus a world-wide increase in the price of wheat, showing how, though the splendid structure of credit built up with the work of years has broken down, the elective affinity as we may well term it, between the different countries still persists and is shown remarkably in the crash of prices of cotton and the upward leap in the prices of wheat.

### A LESSON THE WAR HAS TAUGHT.

Among our export staples seeds are an important class. Since the growth of the foreign trade of India their acreage and export have increased considerably, so much so that it is feared by several people that they are encroaching on the areas of food crops and diminishing the proportion which the acreage of the latter should bear to the growing population. Germany and Austria were our principal customers in the matter of these oilseeds, chiefly importing from us Linseed, Rapeseed, Tilseed, Copra and Mowra seeds. The effect of the declaration of war was to depreciate in value these seeds, specially linseed, which is as important a crop as cotton, and is regarded in some quarters with the same sense of security as they would Government notes. The average rate of linseed before the war was Rs. 9 per cent. and it dropped down to Rs. 5-8-0, to Rs 6 after the declaration of hostilities. Copra, too, similarly declined, but the market for these is gradually gaining, as the exports to Germany are now being directed to the United Kingdom, where efforts are being made to turn it in different commercial products like Copra oil, butter, margarine etc., which were hitherto exported by Germany to that country. The war has opened the eyes of the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain to several such anomalies of Germany getting her raw products from India and dumping the manufactured products in the United Kingdom or back on India itself. Thus Germany was one of our greatest purchasers of rice from which she prepared starch and sent it to us of the annual value of about £40,000.

### DEPRECIATION OF SECURITIES.

Besides the effects mentioned already, there are the well-known depreciation of even gold-edged securities, not to mention other stocks and shares, decrease in Railway earnings, shortage of shipping and the consequent extraordinary increase in freight and a general depression from which we have not recovered. The most marked, because the most felt, phenomenon was, however, the dislocation of the dolicate and highly sensitive machinery of credit, perfected through years of laborious and scientific work and supplying what may well be called a veritable life force to the colossal national and international trade. The war acted like a seismic revolution in placing this mechinery out of order. To us in India, as to everyone else in the civilised world, this machinery of credit was a godsend. Just go through the statistics of the foreign trade of India and a tale of romance will be unfolded to you. All this huge building up specially during the last half-a-century is mainly due to the introduction of the principle of credit in place of cash transactions. The facilities of wills and drafts of a long period enabling trade and industries to go on with a minimum of Capital have worked these wonders. It was this machine which was placed out of order, and it was the timely introduction of the Government measures, sketched by me in the beginning of this lecture, that mainly served to keep the machine going. We in Inida must acknowledge our debt not only to these measures but also to those banks, manufacturers and importing houses which, through the observance of a sort of moral moratorium, have managed to safeguard the machinery of credit as for as possible against the disrupting influences of the great crisis. I have not purposely dilated on the influence of the war on the Currency System of India, as it is under trial. But it may be mentioned, as several currency experts like Mr. Keynes have observed, that the currency system of India has stood better than most of the early days of the crisis. The steadiness of exchange has shown how well it has borne the strain and helped to prevent panic in trade circles.

On the motion of the chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# THE COTTON CROP.

## FINAL FORECAST.

The final memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1914-15 shows that the total reported and estimated area under the *early* as well as the *late* varieties of cotton stands as under:—

| | British Districts. Acres. | Native States. Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency ..... | 3,943,000 | 3,560,000 |
| Sind ..... | 348,000 | 8,000 |
| | 4,291,000 | 3,568,000 |

This is 3.1 per cent, over the area of the previous year and 15.4 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

This area is higher than that reported in December last by 377,000 acres owing to the receipt of fuller information mainly from Karnatak and from Ahmedabad and Cutch in Gujarat and Hyderabad in Sind. Smaller variations in the Deccan and elsewhere are due to corrections in areas previously reported.

Since the publication of the December report the crop in Ahmedabad and parts of Kathiawar has suffered somewhat from cloudy weather and rain in January which caused shedding of flowers and bolls in places. Elsewhere in Gujarat it has progressed well and its condition is fair. The Deccan crop suffered in East Khandesh and elsewhere from rain in December, January and the lint was discoloured in places. In the Karnatak the crop has suffered in Bijapur and parts of Dharwar from cold winds, cloudy weather and rain in December and January. Elsewhere it is doing well. The Sind crop is reported to have been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah. Elsewhere its condition is fair.

Its harvest commenced normally from the middle of October.

The crop has been estimated to yield a full normal outturn in parts of Broach and Kathiawar and in some of the other Gujarat States. Elsewhere the yield varies between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop yielded, as already reported between 85 and 115 per cent. of the normal in the North and 50 to 80 per cent. elsewhere. In the Karnatak about 3/5th of the crop in Dharwar and 1/3rd in Belgaum is expected to yield a full normal outturn. The yield of the rest ranges between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the crop is reported to have yielded about 58 per cent. of the normal in Hyderabad and Nawabshah and 42 per cent. in Thar and Parkar.

The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under:—

| | British Districts. Bales. | Native States. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency ..... | 831,300 | 885,300 |
| Sind ..... | 118,800 | 2,400 |
| | 950,100 | 887,700 |

Total 1,837,800 bales;

This is 5.8 per cent. over last year's outturn; and 31 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Of the total outturn about 44.5 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat and Kathiawar and 10 per cent. by the British Districts of the same province. Of the remainder 20 per cent. belongs to the Deccan, 18.5 per cent. to the Karnatak and the remaining 7 per cent. to Sind.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under:—

| Variety. | Area. Acres. | % | Outturn. Bales. | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Rajputana.. | 30,773 | 0.4 | 8,001 | 0. |
| Dholera .. | 2,754,405 | 35.0 | 685,434 | 37.3 |
| Broach .. | 1,152,413 | 14.7 | 313,068 | 17.0 |
| Khandesh .. | 1,517,217 | 19.3 | 288,362 | 15.7 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 375,727 | 4.8 | 73,267 | 4.0 |
| Westerns .. | 40,284 | 0.5 | 5,554 | 0 3 |
| Kumpta & Dharwar, | 1,635,940 | 20.8 | 312,915 | 5.7 |
| Sindhi .. | 351,423 | 4.5 | 121 188 | 6.6 |
| Total .. | 7,858,684 | 100 | 1,837,784 | 100 |

Besides the above about 36,000 acres are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are expected to yield about 7,400 bales.

## SENTENCED WITHOUT TRIAL

### THE CASE OF PANDIT ARJUNLAL SETH

### HIS WIFE'S LETTER.

**We have received the following appeal:—**

Honoured Sir,

Can you give me a part of your valuable time to listen my miserable tale? Can you do something to remove the misfortune which has befallen my husband? Would you take some steps to remove the trouble with which my children are afflicted on account of their separation from their father? Would you adopt some means to save a man from injustice? I am convinced that if you would listen to my sorrowful story, you would consider it your duty to assist me.

My husband is at present in the Jaipur Jail. It is ten months ago that he was arrested at Indore, since then he has been, but for a few days, in the lock-up all along. Now he has been sentenced to confinement for five years. This should not lead you to think that he had been guilty of some crime, for even up till now, the offence for which he has been punished, if any, has not been disclosed. Up till now, no case has been instituted against him which may lead one to think that he is guilty. If he can be guilty of anything it can only be that he has dedicated his life to the service of the Jaina community, that he considered the spread of education as his paramount duty, that he had always been thinking of means for the propagation of Jainism, and had always kept himself aloof from the affairs of the world. It was supposed that he had been arrested in connection with the Delhi and Arrah cases. But how can one believe this; these cases were political and my husband kept miles away from political matters. Is it possible that the high soul which had the strength to sacrifice its own life for the sake of Jaina religion, would be prepared to subvert the first formula of the Jaina religion? Can he, whose heart was touched by looking at the illiterate condition of the children of the community, have anything to do with homicide? No, all this is impossibility.

If he was in any way connected with such matters, why was this not proved in a regular prosecution? Whether he was guilty or not, he has been condemned to confinement. Who can say that this is not injustice? Can it be just in the 20th century to condemn a man to imprisonment and not to tell him the offence which he has committed? Would you, Sir, raise your voice against this injustice, would you pray to the Government for justice? It is your duty to do so in any case, but in the present matter you can not escape from this responsibility because there is nobody to pray for justice on his behalf. I am a helpless woman. Who would listen to me and particularly in the Jaipore State?

Now, listen, pray, to the story of my children. My husband is not a rich man nor did he follow any trade and make money. In this situation how am I to arrange for the education of my darling Prakasha; how am I to educate my young daughter? Leave education alone, how am I to make proper provision for their food? How to protect them from the rigor of the cold weather? For the last ten months I have been dragging on in some way or other, but I find it very hard to continue this struggle. I would not mind if I do not get a full meal for myself, and I would also suffer the misfortune of my separation from my husband; but I cannot bear the weight of the miseries to which these children are subjected. My husband had hoped and I also believed that my Prakasha would be able to serve the Jaina religion and the community, but it looks like a dream now. In fact, I do not know how I shall pass these five years. If I shall not be able to arrange for his education poor Prakasha shall, of course, suffer the unfortunate consequences of want of education, but the community and the religion would have lost a faithful servant. The people of Jaipore, and why of Jaipore alone, all the people of India sincerely desire to help me, but they feel afraid that they may not also have to suffer for being in my unfortunate company, and therefore they hesitate to assist me. It is no offence to help a weak, helpless woman, but they are afraid of the Police. Would you also be afraid, and afraid without reason? Shall I then have to leave these children to the sole care of Him, who is the protector of the protectionless? Oh! this situation will be a severe blow to my power of endurance.

My husband is suffering bad health in prison. I am informed that his thin body is getting thinner day by day; his meals also are not properly arranged. O God! shall he have to suffer like this in prison for five years? Although mental depression shall not of course approach him, but how shall he combat with diseases of the body. O Lord! shall I never be in a position to see his hallowed face? Shall I never have the good fortune of putting to my forehead the dust his feet? Shall he not put his blessing hand on Prakasha's head? Shall he not embrace the dear little girl? Pardon me, Sir, the emotion of my heart is uncontrollable; the female heart is never so strong as yours.

Sir, I have told you my piteous tale: I have only to ask you this, and no more. If your heart has been touched by my misfortune, take up my case in hand. If the dark future of my Prakasha has touched your paternal emotions, take him under your protection. If the cries of anguish raised by my girl reminds you of your own child, pray do not leave her helpless. If the misfortune of my revered husband makes you think that it is not his sole misfortune, but that it is a misfortune for the Jaina community, for social reform, for the propagation of Jaina religion, and for the spread of education, then determine without delay what your duty is. If you fell that it is injustice to sentence a man without a trial, then prepare yourself to protest and agitate against it. If the shattered health of my husband has alarmed you and if the piteous cries of my children have drawn some tears from your eyes for the sake of a servant of the community, then render help on the present occasion. If the disappearance of a servant of the Jaina religion has injured your heart, then try to save him. Weak, helpless and miserable as I am I have nothing else to beg of you. A Rajput lady sent the *Rakhee* to an unknown youth of an alien religion and he was prepared to lose his life for her sake. This day I am low and humble, but finding no way of escaping from my present misfortune, I make bold to send you a *Rakhee*. Would you carry my wail to the Jaina community, to the Government of India, and to the Lord of Jaipur?

The Seeker of Mercy,
and
Community
GULAB BAI.

## SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL ELECTION

### ALLEGED FORGERY OF PROXY PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 16.

Fourteen accused out of the 18 charged with forgery of proxy papers at a bye-election of the Poona City Municipality in January, 1913, appeared to-day before Mr. R. C. Gordon, I. C. S. Assit. Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Three of these were yesterday charged with perjury in connection with the same election but judgement will be delivered at the conclusion of the present proceedings.

Two of the accused have absconded, two have died and one or two are either sick or have not been served with summons.

Among the accused present to-day were Bikubhai Mulchand, whose election had been set aside by the Sessions Judge and for whom the remaining persons had worked to bring about his election.

At the outset objection was taken by counsel for the defence to the joint trial on the ground that in such event they would be debarred from calling any of the accused as witnesses for their side.

The prosecution pointed out that there was association for common purpose and the Court agreeing ordered that the trial should be a joint one.

Inspector O'Gorman, of the City Police, was examined and deposed to the finding of 49 false proxies with which all the accused were in one way or other concerned. Vaiker was the Agent of Chikubhai and had tendered the proxy papers to the polling officer. Witness then went on to mention what each of the accused had done, mentioning the number of proxy papers each had attested or signed. Captain Mohomed Khan, witness stated, had signed all the fale proxy papers as the attesting Magistrate. After giving the names of those accused whose thumb impressions had been found to tally with those on certain proxy papers witness added that he suspected that the thumb impressions on the remainder were those of the two absconding accused.

Several women witnesses were then examined and their thumb impressions taken in Court.

Further hearing was adjourned.

## RISE IN PRICES OF WHEAT IN SIND.

### POOR MIDDLE CLASS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

The price of wheat is increasing seriously in Sind. In Hyderabad it is Rs. 7 a maund and flour is Rs. 8 a maund. Even in famine time such prices were never heard of. The poorer respectable classes who are not accustomed to the coarser food grains like juar and bajri are feeling the pinch keenly. A committee was formed some time back to regulate the bazaar prices and it fixed a schedule of rates but has since made no serious effort to enforce the schedule.

## IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

### DETAILS OF DISBURSMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A press communique states that the total amount received to the credit of the Central Fund of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to the end of January amounts to Rs. 70,00,000 with the addition of Rs. 14,00,000 held at the credit of the Provincial Committee for the relief of distress. The sums subscribed in various Provinces and Native State Agencies total Rs. 1,40,00,000, of which nearly Rs. 2,00,000 in Bombay and Rs. 7,50,000 in Madras were subscribed direct to the Central Fund. Out of Rs.14,00,000 retained by the Provincial and State Committees the total amount expended is at present Rs. 40,000. The expenditure from the Central Fund amounts to about Rs. 6,00,000 of which Rs. 1,50,000 have been placed at the disposal of Surgeon-General Baptie for extra comforts for the wounded. The heaviest eventual charge will be grants to widows and dependants of those killed in action and to those permanently disabled. These will tax the resources to the full and the Committee appeals to the generosity of the public to continue the liberal support to the Fund as long as the war lasts.

## BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,22,135-5-6; the Secy. St. John Amb. Red Cross War Fund, Delhi per Alliance Bank of Simla Ld., Simla, Rs. 1,500; Mr. F. Fazl Deen Retired Extra Dy. Consr. of Forests, Lahore, per Bank of Bengal, Lahore, Rs. 25; "Sympathy" Rs. 101; Mr. Adolphe Adler, Rs. 5; Mr. J. Stewart, Rs. 3-8; Mr. S. Gasper, Rs. 12; Mr. S. Gasper, Rs. 12; Mrs. Anderson, 20, Queen's Gardens, Poona, per Hony. Secy. Bombay Dog Show, Bombay, Rs. 56-5; Total Rs. 1,23,850-2-6.

## CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

### MR. N. SUBBA RAO'S STATEMENT.

**We have received the following statement from Mr. N. Subba Rao.**

After the statements published by Mrs. Besant, the "Maharatta" and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, I feel it necessary that I should give a brief account of what occurred.

At the request of Mrs. Besant, I went to Poona on the 5th December last with the hope of bringing into the Congress those that were still standing aloof from it. Mrs. Besant and myself stayed at the quarters of the Servants of India Society as guests of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. We met Mr. Tilak and his friends on the 6th idem both in the morning and in the evening. The result of our interviews, briefly stated, was that they were against coming in as delegates through the Provincial or District Congress Committees or recognised bodies. They wanted independent organisations such as public meetings through which they would come in. As this was not possible for the ensuing Congress, they agreed tentatively that, in case the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay convened public meetings, not on their own initiative but on the invitation of the General Secretaries of the Congress or the Secretaries of the Reception Committee, they would come in and take steps to move in the Congress for the widening of the constitution to public meetings. On the 7th morning Mrs. Besant left for Madras, and I went to Bombay to see Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and others. Sir Pherozeshah was against the proposal to convene public meetings, as it would raise difficult questions, but he was in favour of affiliating the Sarvajanik Sabha, through which, he said, Mr. Tilak and his friends might come in. I returned to Poona on the 8th and called on Mr. Tilak that evening. We had a long conversation. I was deeply disappointed at the views expressed by Mr. Tilak and communicated them to Mr. Gokhale, who had taken the lead in the compromise negotiations. What passed between Mr. Tilak and me at this interview is correctly described by Mr. Gokhale in his recent letter to the Press. As Mr. Tilak promised to call on me the next morning, I drew up a brief outline of his views with the object of showing it to him, so that there might be no chance of my publicly stating anything which he did not wish to be stated. This outline he revised at our meeting next morning, and I embodied all the alterations and additions which he suggested. Prof. Bijapurkar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar were present on the occasion as they had been present at our former interview. This statement, first published in the "Mahratta," has since been reproduced in other papers as well.

A perusal of that statement would make it evident to all Congressmen, as it was evident to me that the Extremis, attitude of "opposition to the Government by constitutional methods within the limits of the law," as contradistinguished from the Moderates' attitude of "co-operation with the Government," and the difference in their methods meant nothing less than a revival of the programme of 1906 and 1907.

I left Poona on the 9th December with the feeling that no compromise was possible so long as the policy of the Extremist party was such as Mr. Tilak had sketched out, and that it was necessary that the policy of the Congress should be definitely embodied in the constitution without leaving it to its unwritten traditions, and that rules should be framed laying down definitely the qualifications and numbers of delegates from the different electorates.

Finally, I must say frankly that I had no wish that my conversation with Mr. Tilak should become public property. That is why I had prepared a mere outline of it, and that is also why Mr. Gokhale wanted his letter to Babu Bhupendranath Basu to be treated as confidential. Mr. Gokhale, however, has thought it necessary to publish the conversation now, and I think I had better give his reasons for his taking this course in his own words, which I have his authority for publishing. He writes:—"When the attack first appeared in the "Patrika I thought it best, on the whole, to leave it unanswered. Certain letters then passed between Mr. Tilak and myself in connection with it, and though the correspondence was begun by Mr. Tilak with the evident intention of publishing it, and its publication would have helped to clear misapprehensions, he has thought fit to withhold the letters from the public. Meanwhile his papers, the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta," are keeping up the cry that by writing my letter to Babu Bhupendranath, I had "stabbed Mr. Tilak in the dark" and the "Kesari" in particular has been pressing the accusation against me with a virulence of which I can give you no idea. I have carried forbearance to its extreme limit, and it is impossible for me to keep silent any longer."

N. SUBBA RAO.

Madras, 15th Feb., 1915.

After consulting the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce the Trades Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, H. E. the Governor in Council considers that the State technical scholarship available for award in this Presidency in the current year may most advantageously be assigned for the study of architecture and town planning. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the study of this subject must submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 1st March.

The "Echo de Belge" recalls the circumstance that, according to German history, the Kaiser's ancestor, Frederick I., when crowned in 1700, insisted on receiving the title "King of the Vandals," which was carried by the Prussian Kings. One paper stated that the name was given them because the whole history of the Hohenzollerns is a story of plunder, abuse, and force. The title was dropped later for reasons which are unknown.


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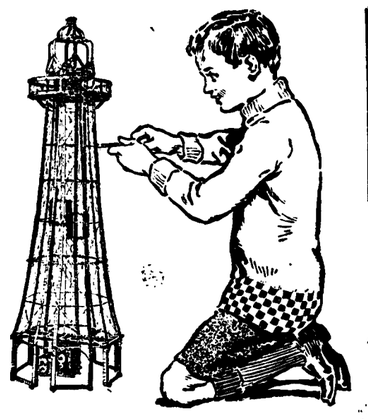

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## THE RIGHTS OF NATIONALITY.

### A STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE POWERS.

There is an interesting article on nationality in the current number of the "Edinburgh Review,"[2] by Mr. Alison Phillips, the author of an interesting study of European Confederation and of the work of the Congress of Vienna, writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News and Leader." Mr. Phillips has no precise theory as to the way in which the doctrine of nationality is likely to work out in the coming settlement. But he is inclined to guard against too sweeping applications of it. Metternich and his like hated or ignored it: England was certainly not converted to it as the means of undoing Napoleonic Europe, though later on she gave it powerful assistance. And Mr. Phillips shows that a good deal of it—notably the half-religious half-racial development of Pan-Slavism—is the creation of the nineteenth century.

It is also a somewhat impalpable force. It is not identical with a definite State organisation. Race alone does not create it or sustain it; although such a capital instance as that of Ireland would seem to say so. Community of religion is not a necessary bond; though the persecution of a community on account of its faith may well blossom into the passion of national feeling. Neither is language a sufficient bond. Even old association in government or territory or social life can be dispensed with, for American national sentiment is developed with extraordinary rapidity and among settlers of the most diverse race and upbringing, and even Germans are quickly permeated with it. Is not the prevailing factor a strong psychological element? No, the capricious spirit of nationality does not obey even the psychological spell. It is not even the creation of enthusiasm; for economic causes, such as the growth of the Polish proletariat, have added enormously to its strength and unity. Undeniably the ferment is there, but many elements go to produce its activity.

#### THE OUTCOME OF INTOLERANCE.

Is there not something to be said for the idea that the spirit of nationality is largely the creation of State intolerance; and that a community of men and women, possessing ties of race, language, or faith, may be driven on to a passionate quest for full State existence by a governing Power that asks too much of them for its own purposes and denies them liberty of thought, speech, and self-government. From that condition sprung the creation of American nationality as a rival to British nationality, and the breakage of the three ties of race, religion, and language, which united the original stock. Intolerance made (or helped to maintain) the Irish national problem, the Polish national problem, the difficulties between Hungary and Croatia; a somewhat different kind of oppression—economic and governmental—made the great Balkan uprising, with its inspective influence on the whole of Eastern Europe. It ruined Germany's chance of reconciling or half-reconciling Alsace-Lorraine; it is even conceivable that if Austria could have ruled Italy as she has ruled Polish Galicia she might have averted or parried the risorgimento. This intolerance has become in its last resort a blight on mankind, with a perverted philosophy and a perverted State-conception at its back.

Not that this protesting insurgent force of nationality—diverse as its origin seems to be—is altogether a blessing to the world. It may itself become the agent of the megalomaniac State. As in Bulgaria and Serbia, it is a horribly insurgent, effervescent thing, urged by wild ambitions springing out of its gallantry in arms, and the fresh enthusiasm of its literature or its popular passion. Mr. Phillips thinks that a thoroughly nationalised Europe might never be a peaceful Europe, and would never dare to embark on a great scheme of disarmament. There is, however, a real distinction between the national development which seeks a real geographical, historic, and moral unity, as Italy sought it, and that which, like Prussianised Germany, has aimed first at the headship of one dominant member, and then at a forcible extension to other nationalities.

#### WHAT A CONFERENCE COULD DO.

Here we seem to get to something like firm ground. "We must get over or go under," says the modern German nationalist, debating the whole gospel of nationality. Nationality has its rights, and Europe has paid a heavy price for ignoring them. What are those rights? They cannot always cover the right to separate State existence, or to the transfer of a national unit from one flag to another. We could not, for example, cut up all Austria into a set of interlocking German, Latin, Slav, and Magyar States. Neither geography nor common sense would allow it. But a strong European Conference—a Standing Committee of the Powers—ought to be able to proceed on certain lines of human justice and relief. It may in some cases demand to know what an aggrieved nationality wants, that is to say it can set up a plebiscite.

Where that is too formal a proceeding it can inquire under what conditions the great needs in the way of faith, association, civil rights, and liberties are fulfilled. If the reply is unsatisfactory, it can decide whether the case is better met by a separate state of existence or by a grant of Home Rule. On some such plan the world might avoid a reckless dealing with the rights of sovereign states and the creation of fresh centres of passionate agitation. Man is not an unsatisfiable animal. Most of him, indeed, has humble needs, and expects little. Some justice, some consideration, some tolerance, some liberty—what oceans of blood these simple remedies might have spared.

---

H. H. the Raja of Suket has generously offered a further contribution of Rs. 12,000 a year for two years (1915-16) towards the expenses of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted by H. E. the Viceroy.

## MISS GLADYS COOPER.

*Reproduced from "The Sketch."*

**The charming and popular actress, (who in private life is Mrs. Herbert J. Buckmaster,) who recently brought on action for libel against a weekly journal and was awarded £1,250 damages.**

## A NOVELIST'S DIVORCE.

### UNHAPPY LIFE OF "IRENE OSGOOD."

Mrs. Irene Sherard, better known in literary circles as "Irene Osgood," successfully petitioned Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court, on Jan. 19, for a decree nisi, alleging misconduct and cruelty on the part of her husband, Mr. Robert Harborough Sherard, the author, says the "Daily News and Leader." Originally the charges were denied, but after a consultation between Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C. (for the petitioner), and Mr. Hume Williams, K.C. (for the respondent), the former announced that he understood Mr. Sherard was not in a position to go into the witness-box.

Mr. Marshall Hall said Mrs. Sherard was the widow of Captain Piggot Harvey when she married Mr. Sherard in May, 1908. She had divorced her first husband, an American. She was a lady of very considerable means. She first met Mr. Sherard in Paris at a mutual friend's house when she was a girl. They did not see each other again until 1906 at Cannes. At that time she had just written her book "To a Nun Confessed," and having seen something Mr. Sherard had written asked him to give her assistance with regard to the publication of her book. The result was that he became her secretary.

#### MARRIED IN PARIS.

Mrs. Sherard (went on counsel) had taken Guisborough Hall, Northamptonshire. In 1908, having received an anonymous letter which suggested that it was not right for her to be living in the same house and travelling about with her secretary, they were married at the British Consulate in Paris. Unfortunately from that day Mr Shrard's manner changed, for he gave way to drink, and when under its influence was cruel to his wife.

Subsequently, on Sept. 16, 1908, Mrs. Sherard wrote him as follows:—

My Dear Robert,—I am very nervous, unwell, and unhappy to-day—too much so even to talk to my Robert. But what I want to say is this: I beg and implore you not to smoke or drink again. It is ruining your health, your appearance, your intellect, your figure, and, besides—if that is any consideration to you—it makes me profoundly sad and miserable Nothing matters to me in this world if you drink and smoke. . . . You also have an opportunity now to make a magnificent career for us both, but you will never achieve anything if you drink and smoke. . . .

You are born for great things if you only realised your opportunity. . . . You seem to enjoy drink in preference to the love of a woman and your beautiful home. From what you told me of your life you have surely been in the depths of trouble deep enough, and I am sure I have. . . . Think quietly and seriously of what I ask you. The best thing to do is to lock up everything in the cellars, and tell our friends we are abstainers. I don't care what they say, I would rather live here forgotten than live in an atmosphere of alcohol and tobacco.

#### THROUGH THE WINDOW.

Mr. Sherard, said counsel, used to smoke in bed and throw the cigarette ends about. With regard to the cruelty, one of Mr. Sherard's favourite expressions was that he would make his wife's life a "red hell."

On Boxing night, 1908, there was a scene at the Hall, when, under the influence of drink, Mr. Sherard got through the window of a room, making a terrific noise, and he then smashed the panels of the door of his wife's room with a poker. Mrs. Sherard was so terrified that she fired two shots from a pistol, and then fainted. On the following day Mr. Sherard wrote his wife:—

Dearest,—Freddie has told me it will be a comfort to you if I write and say I will ge when you like, and will not approach you again till you wish it. I am heartbroken, darling, at the thought of separation from you. Do you remember after that month away in the spring? But if you are to be happier I will be true to you all my life, and my deep, absorbing love will last to the end. I have cast alcohol away now, but. I would like to pledge myself to you. God bless you, my beloved Reine. God bless you, dearest and most precious.—Your Robert.

The result was that Mr. and Mrs. Sherard went to Jamaica, but he made himself very unpleasant on the voyage, and on returning to Northants his conduct showed no improvement. The petitioner was so frightened of her husband, said Mr. Hall, that a policeman was kept in the house all one night. The respondent then went away, and on June 9, 1909, sent her a wire saying:—

My Blessing.—Why do you want to kill me You are killing me. Surely I have suffered enough. All I want is one work of kindness from you. Even Calvary has a summit. I love you. I love you much more than you ever know.—Robert.

#### DRUNK, NOT DYING.

Mrs. Sherard subsequently received a message to the effect that her husband was dying, but on going to his address at Norwood she found him not dying, but drunk. She took him back home, however, until his conduct caused her to take proceedings for a judicial separation. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Horridge, who was about to deliver his decision when Mrs. Sherard had an attack of brain fever. The result was that the parties ultimately agreed to a deed of separation, under which Mrs. Sherard allowed her husband £250 a year for their joint lives. Later, however, she became aware of her husband's misconduct with a woman at Brixton. Even now, concluded counsel, in the hope that Mr. Sherard might reform, the lady was willing to continue the allowance for his life.

Mrs. Sherard, in the witness-box, said respondent once stabbed her with a tie-pin two or three times in the breast.

Corroborative evidence of cruelty and misconduct was called, and counsel produced the poker and the smashed panels of the wife's door referred to in his statement.

A decree nisi was granted, the petitioner not asking for costs.

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In Germany even the hearts of female nurses are under the strictest control of the military authorities. Three nurses, who, according to the "Kreuz Zeitung," fell in love with three wounded French soldiers, were at once, dismissed by the Military Commander at Diedeshofen, who severely reprimanded them, telling them that they were not sufficiently patriotic and were a disgrace to the nursing profession.

The Maharaja of Burdwan has generously offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 a month so long as the war lasts towards the provision of relief and comforts for the wounded Indian soldiers at the front. The Maharani-Adhirani has offered to contribute Rs. 300 a month to help the widows and female relatives of Indian soldiers during the continuance of the war and Kumar Uday Chand Mahatab and his sisters have similarly offered Rs. 200 a month to provide comforts for the orphan children of Indian soldiers for the same period. The Viceroy has gratefully accepted these offers.

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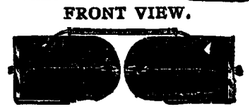

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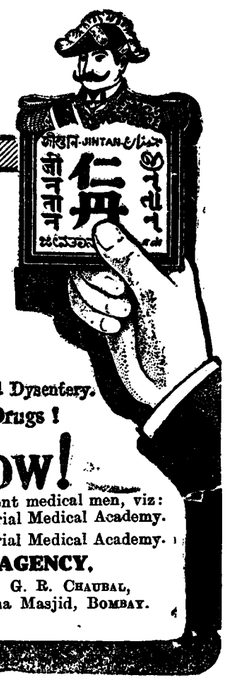


**-SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN-**
As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.
Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.
By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.
It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

**GOOD FOR**
Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
**Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!**

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Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz:
NORIHIRO MIWA, M.D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.
ZENJIRO INOUE, M.D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.
*Sole Agents:*—**JINTAN AGENCY,**
PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
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Each Capsule bears the Name
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.
**Immediate Relief without Injections.**
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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The Treatment of
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By
# ESANOFELE
**Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.**
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**RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.**
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**Beware of spurious imitations.**

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**(ANIMAL POWER)**
Has three Horizontal Extra Heavy Self-adjusting Rolls Subjected to severe tests by several Agricultural Farms and recommended as the Best mill for India.

**Bullock and Hand Hoes, Scrapers, Deep Well Pumps, Oil Engines, Railway Stores, Workshop Tools, and Sanitary Ware always in stock for immediate delivery.**

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AT THE
## CENTURY WASHING CO.
Who also Glaze by Machinery.

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**FRENCH PRUNES** for Cooking Fresh arrival ... As. 14 r lb
Or in 4-lb. Jars ... Rs. 3-6
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**DRIED PEECHES** ... As. 14 per lb.
**IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUM** for Dessert ... Re. 1-8 per Jar
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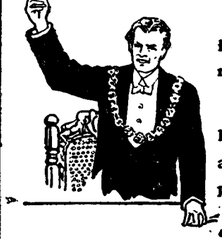
# SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

**HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"**
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*Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.*
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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.